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IZVESTIYA: U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' AT ARMS TALKS

PM031633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov "Reportage From the Palais des Nations": "Justifying Hopes"]

[Text] Geneva -- The spacious halls and comfortable offices of Geneva's Palais des Nations, where numerous working parties and commissions sit, are often called the UN "political kitchen." Here, in unhurried silence, experts work on the preliminary formulation of documents which are subsequently discussed at plenary sessions of the UN General Assembly in New York. Today it is undoubtedly disarmament questions which set the working pulse of the Palais des Nations. Discussion is centered on the new, peace-loving Soviet initiatives put forward at the 36th UN General Assembly session.

Studying documents from UN working parties and committees you see two diametrically opposed approaches to the problem of nuclear disarmament. While the socialist community countries, supported by representatives of the developing countries, seek dialogue in resolving the problem of curbing the arms race, the United States is openly implementing obstructionist tactics. For instance, at a recent session of the disarmament committee C. Floweree, head of the U.S. delegation, virtually "vetoed" the developing countries' proposal on setting up working parties on questions of banning nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear disarmament. To justify his negative stance the U.S. representative cited arguments which have long since become cliches: this proposal, they say, is "not topical," the American administration is not prepared to discuss the question of banning nuclear weapons tests in the committee, and so forth.

Behind the florid casuistry of the formal excuses made by the American delegation, supported by the representatives from Britain and other NATO countries, was a reluctance to discuss the serious problems of banning nuclear weapons tests and nuclear disarmament, in whose resolution mankind has a vital interest. You would think that the UN documents created all the conditions for developing all-round dialogue on these problems. Concrete proposals exist, put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, aimed at the speediest commencement of talks on nuclear disarmament and representing good groundwork for progress in this direction.

The United States is making considerable efforts in Geneva to bring the work of preparatory groups examing documents on disarmament to a standstill and to justify the Washington administration's course toward a further arms race, which is intended to ensure that the West has the potential to conduct talks "from a position of strength." This approach is the source of the deliberate slowing down of the committee's work and the refusal to seek solutions and the attainment of positive results in the main parameters of the problems under discussion, whether it is a question of the production of nuclear weapons, a complete and universal nuclear weapons test ban and the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons or the strengthening of security guarantees to nonnuclear states and the elaboration of an all-embracing disarmament program. The purpose of these maneuvers is obvious: not to permit the adoption of practical measures in the disarmament sphere.

According to precise calculations which have reached the United Nations, last year the arms race swallowed up more than $520 billion, that is, about $110 for every man, woman and child in the world. When you think about these facts you understand more clearly why there is constant, unremitting interest in the work of the international forums on disarmament in Geneva, both at governmental and nongovernmental level, from whose participants the peoples demand awareness of their profound responsibility for the destinies of peace and the attainment of real, tangible results in the course of talks.

The West's obstructionist tactics are meeting with condemnation among delegations which come to Geneva with the desire to carry out a constructive quest in the disarmament sphere at international forums. The representatives of nonaligned and neutral states have criticized more than once the reluctance of Western countries, first and foremost the United States and Britain, to join in the process of seeking solutions to the problems of nuclear disarmament.

At recent international meetings examining disarmament questions in Geneva, Sweden has been represented by Ambassador I. Thorsson. In a talk with your correspondent she placed a high value on the foreign policy initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress. We must not remain indifferent and reject them, she stressed, since they inspire feelings of profound hope among world public opinion.

The American administration's decision to produce neutron weapons is regarded in the corridors of the Palais des Nations as a dangerous spiraling of nuclear blackmail incompatible with the interests of peace and international security. This concern on the part of the world public was expressed in delegates' speeches and the documents of the recently ended 28th plenary assembly of the World Federation of UN Associations. India's representative (S.D. Pandi) noted in his speech, in particular, the need not only to resolutely condemn the U.S. Government's actions, but also to adopt concrete measures against Washington's neutron drive.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries occupy a constructive stance on all questions of the agenda for international forums on disarmament questions. This stance is dictated by sincere concern for promoting the resolution of the most important and urgent disarmament questions. To this end the socialist countries' delegations seek to attach paramount importance, in the examination of these problems, to questions of priority significance for curbing the arms race, deepening the relaxation of tension and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

That is why the Palais des Nations greeted with hope the report that at the end of November the Soviet Union and the United States will commence limited talks on nuclear arms. Political observers note that Soviet-American dialogue on arms limitation could be fruitful provided it is conducted on a serious and constructive basis, with no attempts to violate the principles of equal security of the sides. This stance is more and more frequently receiving a favorable response in the Western press.

The complex problems of today and unresolved questions of combating hunger, disease, illiteracy and poverty in the majority of developing countries insistently demand concrete actions and results in the disarmament sphere. And the best route to this end is talks on ending the nuclear arms race. This is the view of broad circles of the world public.

PONOMAREV OPENS CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD031302 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS -- A conference of secretaries of central committees of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries in charge of international and ideological matters opened in Moscow today. The conference is attended by representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The conference was opened by alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev. The conference continues its work.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOCIALIST BLOC UNITY, POLAND

PM021447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Force of Unity"]

[Text] Our country's peoples are preparing to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The birthday of the world's first socialist state is being greeted by urban and rural workers with new production successes and by army and navy servicemen with good results in martial labor. Together with the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community countries and our friends in the developing and capitalist countries are celebrating the glorious October holiday. The October holiday is close and dear to millions of people throughout the world. It was precisely the October revolution which ushered in the socialist path for mankind along which many peoples are now marching.

The Soviet Union is the child of October. The socialist community countries rightly consider themselves the continuers of the cause of the October revolution. The victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, won with the decisive part being played by the Soviet Army, and the Soviet troops' liberation of many European and Asian countries paved the way for a new stage in history. Under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, the peoples of a number of European and Asian countries rose up to struggle for their national and social liberation. Making a free choice, they embarked on the path of building socialism. Here they were rendered great assistance by our country -- the motherland of October.

An influential political and economic factor in the shape of the socialist community countries now exists in the world. United by Marxist-Leninist ideology and rallied by a single goal -- building socialism and communism -- they are strengthening and developing their ties and multifaceted cooperation with every passing year. A fundamental unity of views on major international problems has been established among the socialist countries. They regard the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress as a common platform of action for the entire community.

The 26th CPSU Congress provided a profound analysis of the development of the socialist community countries and their strengthening cooperation and noted the growing influence of their policy on the course of events in the international arena. The congress noted that the most important precondition for the effectiveness of the fraternal countries' peace-loving foreign policy is their unity and cohesion. The paramount significance of the further consolidation of the unity of the fraternal parties and states is particularly essential under the conditions of the intensifying political and economic pressure on the socialist community from the imperialist states and the stepping up of the aggressiveness of imperialism's policy which is seeking to alter in its favor the correlation of forces in the world arena.

The plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and the U.S. administration's decision of the full-scale production of the neutron weapon are aimed primarily against the socialist community peoples. That is why the fraternal socialist countries pay the closest attention to the consolidation of their unity, the development of their all-round cooperation and the buildup of their joint contribution to safeguarding security and preserving peace. In his recent reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed with particular force that "the thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, like the Soviet people as a whole, are aimed at totally preventing nuclear war and eliminating the very threat of its outbreak."

Imperialism has for a long time now been secret and overt efforts to shake the socialist foundations in the Polish People's Republic, aggravate the crisis phenomena there, nurture antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces and direct them toward vigorous action. The opponents of socialism active in Poland have revealed the innermost design of imperialist circles; starting with Poland, to shatter the entire socialist community. But that shall not be. The preservation of the Polish people's socialist gains is not only an internal issue for the Polish people. It is a question directly affecting the vital interest of all peoples and states who have chosen the path of socialism. Socialist Poland and the Polish communists and Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

In recent years the socialist community countries have done a tremendous amount of work to further enrich their mutual relations, create new forms of economic, political and defense cooperation and organize joint actions in the international arena. Within the framework of CEMA they are closely coordinating their national economic plans and jointly resolving radical economic and scientific and technical tasks.

The successful all-round development of cooperation among the socialist states is served by the now traditional meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries in the Crimea. During these meetings there is a discussion of the most important tasks of developing the socialist states. Agreements promoting the consolidation of the socialist community's unity and cohesion are reached there.

A very important place in the system of the community countries' political and defense cooperation belongs to the Warsaw Treaty Organization. It serves as the main center for coordinating their foreign policy activity. A particularly important part is played here by the Political Consultative Committee. Its sessions' final documents constantly put forward initiatives and proposals reflecting the Pact members' peace-loving aspirations.

The Warsaw Pact's role as the center for coordinating and pooling the fraternal countries' defense efforts is equally important. The socialist states and their armed forces have everything necessary to safeguard their vital interests against any encroachments.

Indestructible unity on the fundamental questions of world politics is the guarantee of successful actions by the socialist community in the interests of ensuring favorable external conditions for their peoples' constructive activity and the consolidation of international security. The significance of this unity is noted in the CPSU Central Committee slogan for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

"Fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples!

"Long live the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and their unshakable determination to strengthen socialism's gains!"

MATERIALS ON MADRID CSCE SESSION DEVELOPMENTS

Ilichev Remarks

LD031648 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 Nov, TASS -- The meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues in the Spanish capital. Right after the resumption of the meeting the delegation of certain countries, primarily the United States and Britain, began striving to introduce the spirit of confrontation and polemics in the work of the meeting and to use the rostrum of that international forum, intended to bring nations closer together, for fierce and groundless attacks on the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Many journalists accredited at the Madrid meeting give an unambiguous appraisal of this tactic of the NATO countries and view it as an attempt to demonstrate their toughness and "independence" of the broad-based movement of the European peoples demanding an end to the arms race, the renunciation of the attempts to turn Europe into a "theatre of operations" (the favourite term of the NATO strategists), and also the achievement of military detente and disarmament.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, spoke at today's plenary meeting and urged the NATO delegations to give up this fruitless tactic and to complete in a businesslike atmosphere the work on a generally acceptable, substantive and balanced final document.

In our view, the Soviet representative said, there is one supreme criterion: Whatever decisions might be taken, they should not impinge on the interests of any participating state. And at the same time no state should be put in a privileged position at the expense of others.

Leonid Ilichev attached much attention to the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The constructive approach and flexibility of the Soviet Union have made it possible to reach agreement on the majority of questions related to the convocation of this conference.

However, all those important agreements, including the ones on the basic criteria of the future measures to build confidence and security, can become suspended in mid-air and remain void because of the stubborn attempts of the NATO countries to secure unilateral military advantages, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

The Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilichev continued, is still resolved to carry on the search for a generally acceptable agreement on the confidence-building zone on the basis of the equality of the rights and duties of all the participating states, mutual respect for their security interests, and also renunciation of the attempts to impose unilateral demands on each other. Moreover, he said, we are prepared to search such solutions both at the Madrid meeting and at the conference itself.

The Soviet delegate exposed in a well-argumented manner the attempts of the chief U.S. delegate, Max Kampelman, to again scare the participants in the meeting with the notorious "Soviet military threat." Leonid Ilichev demonstrated the untenability of the attempts of the U.S. delegate to cast aspersions on the activities of the Soviet Union in connection with the latest military exercises "West-81" and the staff exercises of the Warsaw Treaty countries "Soyuz-81". He stressed that the Soviet delegation advocates honest and equal talks. The Madrid meeting, he said, is a serious test for the policy of detente and, given the reciprocal efforts of the Western countries, it can make a positive contribution towards the development of East-West relations and have a stabilizing effect on the entire international situation.

Contrast in U.S., USSR Goals

PM041055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin report under the rubric "At the Madrid Meeting": "Achieving Success for the Sake of Peace"]

[Text] Madrid -- Madrid's Palace of Congresses has once again opened its doors to the representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference: The Madrid meeting was resumed on 27 October.

The previous day the newspaper OJA DEL LUNES published two interviews -- with L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, and M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation. The editors placed them under headings which, from their viewpoint, expressed the essence of what was said. "The peoples of Europe hope for success" -- the interview with the Soviet representative proclaimed. The other was headed: "The United States Does Not Intend To Display Greater Flexibility."

The first day of work at the Madrid meeting confirmed the correctness of these predictions.

The head of the Soviet delegation, who spoke at the plenary session, reminded the participants about the decision they adopted to elaborate a substantial, balanced document as the result of the Madrid meeting and achieve results which accord with the interests of detente and peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Noting that a significant part of the concluding document was agreed on before the break, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed the special importance of the fact that progress was achieved on the central issue -- that of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The USSR, he said, is making persistent efforts to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting. The results of the meetings held in the Crimea in the summer between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries prove clearly enough that the socialist countries are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces which are concerned about the present state of international affairs and seek to strengthen international security. During the Crimea meetings it was once again stressed at the most authoritative level that the socialist countries are doing everything they can to overcome obstacles to the successful conclusion of the Madrid forum.

"Frankly speaking," the leader of the USSR delegation went on to say, "it is hard to avoid the impression that the deliberate, tendentious exaggeration of the difficulties at the meeting is not without purpose, but pursues the goal not of facilitating but of complicating the work of the Madrid meeting and deflecting it onto an incorrect path leading to impasse. We do not share this approach and we look at things more realistically."

An example of this is the question of the zone for future confidence-building measures. In effect this is the only substantial element which still has to be agreed on in order to complete the elaboration of the mandate for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Back in February, at the 26th CPSU Congress, it was clearly stated that the Soviet Union is prepared to extend confidence-building measures to the whole of its European territory -- on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states.

This broad, constructive approach on the part of the Soviet Union demanded, you would have thought, a serious step in response. But the Western states were evidently in no hurry to respond, and the Soviet Union, guided by the interests of the cause, stated that if Western countries are not prepared to give their answer now, they could do so at the conference itself.

However, Western countries have still not adopted any constructive step in response. Yet on such an important question it is impossible to count on movement only on one side. This is unrealistic and based on illusions.

The head of the Soviet delegation resolutely rejected the NATO countries' claims for the inclusion in the text of their fabricated proposals on questions of human rights and cooperation in the sphere of contacts and information, as being incompatible with the sovereign rights of states and aimed at interference in their internal affairs.

"The peoples expect concrete results from the Madrid meeting and a fitting contribution to the cause of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. Our experience of work here shows that this aim can be attained, despite all difficulties. It is important for the work which remains to be done to be carried out by all delegations at a businesslike pace, without artificial delays or procrastinations, in a realistic and constructive key," the Soviet spokesman said.

The speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, which was in a constructive key, was received with satisfaction by many delegations.

The speeches of a number of Western representatives had a different ring to them. The tone was set by D. Wilberforce, head of the British delegation, who again tried to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of confrontation. At a press conference given by the American delegation, its head, M. Kampelman, appeared together with the leaders of the British and Norwegian delegations and stated that he "aligns himself with what Wilberforce said at the plenary session."

However, as is being noted in the corridors of Madrid's Palace of Congresses, the majority of participants in the meeting are beginning the new stage of work with hope and a firm desire to achieve the success for which the peoples of Europe yearn.

BREZHNEV INTERVIEW CIRCULATED AT UN HEADQUARTERS

LD040714 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 4 Nov, TASS -- The full text of Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL has been distributed at the UN headquarters. This important document was received with great interest in circles of the international community.

BELORUSSIAN HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION PASSED AT UN

LD040952 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 4 Nov, TASS -- The Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the United Nations General Assembly has approved the resolution "Human Rights and Scientific and Technical Progress". The document drafted on the initiative of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic expresses serious concern of the international community over the fact that imperialist countries, above all the United States, use the achievements of scientific and technical progress for intensifying the arms race, and to the detriment of international peace, security and social progress.

The resolution calls for placing the achievements of scientific and technical progress exclusively at the service of peaceful economic, social and cultural development and progress, and for a strict observance of the provisions and principles of the United Nations declaration on the use of scientific and technical progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind. Delegates of the NATO countries abstained from voting on the draft resolution, demonstrating their intention to carry on with militarist policies which are fraught with a threat to the future of mankind.

116 delegations voted for the resolution, with none voting against, 25 nations abstained. China did not take part in the voting.

CEMA PUBLICIZES ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING STATES

LD031040 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 3 Nov, TASS -- A booklet circulated at the UN headquarters by the CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) delegation to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly cites numerous facts demonstrating that cooperation between the CEMA countries and the developing states have been steadily growing over the past twenty years.

In 1960 the over-all volume of trade between the CEMA countries and the developing states stood at 1.7 billion roubles. In 1980 it reached 26 billion roubles, the booklet says. The CEMA countries sell machines and equipment, and other manufactured goods to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and buy chiefly raw material products: citrus fruit, coffee, cacao, bananas, natural rubber, cotton, etc.

Economic and technological assistance rendered by socialist countries to the developing states is vast and diverse. The booklet stresses that in 1960 such assistance was given to 34 countries; in 1970, to 62; and in 1980, to 90 countries. With the assistance of the CEMA countries young independent states have built or are building about 5,000 industrial and other facilities. More than three thousand of them have already been put into operation. The authors of the booklet point out that such assistance promotes to a substantial extent the consolidation of the state sector in the economies of the developing countries and constitutes a step forward along the road of the establishment of their own industries.

The publication notes that cooperation also encompasses science and technology, as well as personnel training.

The booklet stresses that diverse trade and economic relations between the CEMA countries and the developing states are a major factor in the struggle of peoples for peace, mutual understanding, detente, and against the arms race.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES OPENING OF MOSCOW IOJ CONGRESS

PM031111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The Ninth International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] Congress opened in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of the Unions on 19 October. Emissaries of over 110 countries from all continents are participating in it, including the regional journalist organizations of Asia, Africa, the Arab East and Latin America.

The congress was opened by IOJ President K. Nordenstreng. The Moscow congress he said, will be the biggest and most representative forum of world journalism ever held.

Its main theme is the IOJ's contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, to mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples and to the struggle for the anti-imperialist unity of the world's journalists under the slogans of the defense of peace, the struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war, for national liberation and independence, democracy and social progress.

The greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Ninth IOJ Congress participants were received by those assembled with tumultuous, prolonged applause. The greetings were read out by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

WPC Secretary General Romesh Chandra greeted the congress participants on behalf of the hundreds of millions of peace supporters.

The congress admitted 21 journalists' organizations from Asian, African, European and Latin American countries to IOJ membership.

Speaking on behalf of the new IOJ members, J. Molina, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Union of Journalists, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the congress participants and assured them that the organizations which had become fully-fledged IOJ members would make every effort to implement its principles and would persistently wage the struggle for peace and the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity of journalists and all the peoples of the world.

IOJ Secretary General J. Kubka delivered a report on the IOJ General Secretariat's activity in the period between IOJ congresses and the task of world democratic journalism in the interests of strengthening peace, mutual understanding and confidence among the peoples.

Having characterized the contemporary international situation, the speaker dwelt on questions of developing the mass media and its links with the economy. The hegemony of the United States and a number of other capitalist countries in the information sphere intensifies increasingly as major information systems emerge and as communications satellites and other modern technical facilities are created. Being very expensive, these facilities and systems gradually pass into the hands of the very rich -- the military-industrial monopolies.

After analyzing IOJ activity in detail, the speaker noted that it is becoming a truly world-wide organization. Its composition is constantly broadening; journalists in various countries are beginning to realize that IOJ principles correspond to their views and that it is implementing ideas for which they are struggling.

The IOJ actively cooperates with journalist organizations from Africa, the Arab east, Latin America and other world regions. Former colonies, only just gathering strength, are faced with dozens of vitally important problems and, of course, are carefully weighing up questions of allocating resources for setting up their own information networks. Realizing this, the IOJ is organizing solidarity schools which are required to promote the training of journalist cadres for the developing countries. A number of textbooks have been published and member unions and the IOJ General Secretariat regularly organize local seminars. A commission has been set up to coordinate this activity.

Speaking of IOJ cooperation with other international and regional journalist organizations, the speaker stressed that it has become more efficient since these organizations began to meet under the auspices of UNESCO. At the latest meeting of this type in Mexico City, a most important document was adopted, for example: the so-called Mexican declaration on questions of professional journalistic ethics.

It is the IOJ's very important task to support and help the capitalist countries' democratic and progressive journalists and to defend them against persecution. National organizations as well as the General Secretariat of the IOJ and its Social Commission are studying these questions. A special international committee has also been set up on the IOJ's initiative.

In conclusion, J. Kubka stated that the IOJ sees its main task as continuing to influence public opinion actively in the interests of strengthening peace, mutual understanding and confidence.

There is now no more important task for mankind than averting a new war, said V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists, who addressed the meeting. The struggle for peace is a struggle for mankind's main right, the right to life. We do not believe that there is a fatal inevitability of war. There exist forces capable of containing the aggressive aspirations of those across the ocean who lay claim to world supremacy. This force is primarily represented by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Communist Party and Soviet state are convinced that there is no problem in the world which cannot be solved by a peaceful, political means, by means of talks. The 26th CPSU Congress formulated a whole series of measures aimed at strengthening peace and at disarmament. Seven and a half months have elapsed since then, but during this period the party, state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have put forward a number of specific new peace initiatives. With all its might and prestige, the Soviet press is propagandizing a policy of peace, is helping the party and state to put this policy into practice and is tirelessly struggling against the forces of war and aggression and for peace and disarmament.

Regarding the work of the IOJ, the speaker stressed that it can, with full justification, be termed a prestigious instrument for peace. The IOJ has done and is doing much to unite and rally the ranks of democratic journalism in the common struggle for peace and the security of the peoples and in the anti-imperialist struggle and we hope that the Ninth IOJ Congress will serve this cause well.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the activity of the USSR Union of Journalists. Within the IOJ framework, the USSR Union of Journalists gives necessary help in training the retraining journalists from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In conclusion, V.G. Afanasyev stated that Soviet journalists will always be loyal to the cause of progressive journalism and will make their fitting contribution to the struggle for peace and democracy, social progress and socialism.

E. Vera, secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists, then addressed the session.

Present at the opening of the congress were V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The congress will continue work on 20 October.

REAGAN, HUSAYN DISCUSSIONS ON CAMP DAVID NOTED

LD032300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov (TASS) -- The R. Reagan administration is using the visit to the United States by King Husayn of Jordan for the purpose of exerting pressure on Jordan to obtain Amman's support for the capitulationist Camp David deal rejected by the Arab world.

At a meeting here with Husayn, President R. Reagan did everything to publicize the Camp David process and expressed the "hope" that Jordan would join it. However, as is clear from statements made by high-ranking administration spokesmen, the king reaffirmed his negative attitude toward Camp David, the aim of which is to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab lands. Husayn, the spokesman said, insisted on the need to create an "appropriate structure" for a peaceful settlement in the Near East and stressed that important conditions for such a solution are the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and Israel's withdrawal from the Arab part of Jerusalem.

The administration spokesmen were left with no alternative but to admit "the existence of obstacles" concerning Jordan's joining the Camp David deal since, as was noted, the king considers that it "has not brought progress" on the Palestinian issue.

An ABC television observer announced: At the talks Reagan appears to have spoken about how to defend Jordan from the other Arabs. Yet the king spoke of how to defend all the Arabs from the threat arising from a source which he did not name. Without doubt, he was hinting at Israel and the Camp David plan supported by the United States which he rejects.

Political observers note that in an attempt to bring Amman into the Camp David conspiracy, Washington is resorting to the favorite ploy of promising American weapons. A U.S. State Department spokesman at a news conference expressed the "natural readiness" of the administration to sell Jordan F-16 fighter-bombers and, indeed, "any American equipment" although, as is clear from his statement, no such request was made.

DEMCHENKO SCORES HAIG'S COMMENTS ON IRAN

PM031217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 5

[P. Demchenko "Rejoiner": "Under the Law of the Jungle"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has frequently surprised his listeners with his totally undiplomatic outspokeness. Now again, speaking at a press conference about international affairs, he declared without beating about the bush that he did not like the present regime in Iran.

This is not the most important thing, however. Such statements by him usually reveal a nostalgia for the past. With the shah's rule, the Pentagon (which Haig represented exactly at that time) had a free hand in Iran. It had military bases, centers for espionage against the Soviet Union and thousands of military advisers there. That period has fallen into oblivion but Washington still does not want to put up with the new international situation.

Now, while elaborating his view of Iran, Haig decided to shoot straight. "We (i.e. the American Government -- P.D.) seek to pursue policies which will result in a moderate regime in Tehran which is compatible with the United States'... interests and values," he said.

This is not just nostalgia for the past but a true strategy of interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign country with the definite aim of planting a regime there which would be to the liking of American imperialism.

The words came as a new reminder of Washington's declaration, under the previous president, that the Persian Gulf area is a zone of its "vital interests" and the deployment of a huge naval squadron there with aviation and landing units. The forces form the material basis of pressure on the countries of the region. They keep close to Iranian shores and have already invaded the country. Their raid was a failure and ended in a great political row for its organizers. American agents, too, were brought into play to overthrow the government in Tehran but also failed.

People across the ocean, however, apparently continue to think of how to install a government in the Iranian capital which would correspond to American interests -- exactly what the U.S. secretary of state told the world.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN MIDEAST VIEWED

LD032330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov (TASS) -- The Pentagon has in effect confirmed press reports that the United States intends to turn Saudi Arabia into one of its main military and strategic bridgeheads in the Near East. A spokesman for the military department, B. Welles admitted at a press conference that there are plans to set up over 5-10 years an "integrated defense" for the whole Near East envisaging, in particular, advance stockpiling of American military equipment in Saudi Arabia and other countries, and also the transfer of American troops there.

The Washington POST was the first to report on the Pentagon's far-reaching plans. Referring to highly-placed quarters in the Reagan administration, it reported that supplies of American AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia are part of a broad U.S. military strategy for the military penetration of this oil-rich country and the Near East as a whole.

The Pentagon spokesman, under a hail of questions from journalists, was forced to confirm that there is "clear understanding" between the two sides on this account.

Air Force Col J. Harrison and Marine Col M. Sheridan, who were at the press conference specially to "explain the matter," were even more frank. The first stated with soldierly bluntness that "the United States is convinced and, in our view, the Saudis are convinced that the only force capable of defending the Near East region is the American Armed Forces." "We are also sure that in the event of any extraordinary circumstances the Saudis would turn to us for help," he said.

M. Sheridan, the spokesman for the Marines, which make up the backbone of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force aimed by the Pentagon on the Near East's oil, also admitted that Saudi Arabia is seen by U.S. strategists as a convenient bridgehead for carrying out military operations in the region. "We have military bases in Egypt and other Near East countries," he said. "But obviously to defend the region we need an operational scope further east."

It is indicative that neither Pentagon man tried directly to reject the Washington POST report, saying only that they "did not know what had been decided at the top level."

The military deal with the Saudis, writes the newspaper Philadelphia INQUIRER, citing U.S. administration spokesmen and foreign diplomats, was a kind of signal for the build-up of weapons arsenals to the countries in the region. Thus, Israel intends to ask Washington for 20 F-15 fighters. The United States is ready to "increase the volume of military aid to that country from $1.4 billion a year to $1.9 billion."

Military aid to Egypt will be considerably increased. According to the newspaper, the volume of military supplies from the United States to Cairo, presently estimated at $1 billion a year, "are expected to rise." Overall, Washington's grants to the countries in the region to obtain weapons will increase by more than $1 billion a year.

Thus, banking on a military solution to the Near East's problems, the Reagan adminstration is only adding to the tension in this explosive part of the world.

U.S. REASSURING PUPPETS IN MIDEAST, AFRICA

EA010016 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has approved the staging of massive military maneuvers in Egypt, Oman, Sudan and Somalia in the coming month. Our commentator Aleksandr Mikhaylov says the following:

The new U.S. military maneuvers being planned by the American leaders are seen by several Arab and African countries as a direct threat to their peace and stability. These countries see it as inevitable that the planned military exercises will fan the flames and tension already existing in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

The purpose of the military exercises is to reassure the puppet leaders of those countries. It is also to cover up the massive delivery of military hardware to these countries which are lead by Washington's stooges. The leaders of these countries are serving the interests of Washington alone and not their own masses whom they are supposed to lead.

It is crystal clear that these so-called leaders are nothing but American puppets and are clearly supporting the aggressive and expansionist American policies. The so-called governments of these countries allow the buildup of American military bases in their countries.

According the the AFRICAN BUSINESS magazine, in the development plans for 1979-82 the U.S. military hardware to be delivered to the Horn of Africa will cost more than $400 million.

This massive military buildup cannot assure peace and stability for the peoples of this region. It is clear that the peace and stability of this area is not in the interest of the Pentagon strategists.

The Pentagon strategists plan to use Somalia, Sudan, Oman, Kenya and Egyptian territories to build up their Rapid Deployment Forces for the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Ocean. The focal point for the American forces in these regions is the American military base at Diego Garcia. At the same time the Pentagon plans to build permanent military bases in Somalia, Sudan and other countries friendly to America from which to launch surprise attacks on the progressive countries opposed to American imperialism.

For this reason, all those so-called leaders supporting the Pentagon plans of building up military bases in Africa are in fact helping America attack independent African countries. [words indistinct] These leaders are placing their countries under the direct control of Pentagon strategists planting neocolonialism in Africa.

The Washington policies in the Horn of Africa are aimed at crippling and destroying the victories achieved by socialist Ethiopia's revolution, which is opposed to all types of imperialism and colonialism. America, fearing that the Ethiopian revolution will foil its imperialist policies, plans to destroy it quickly.

Mengistu said recently that all those countries opposed to the Ethiopian revolution are implementing the imperialist program. In addition, like the other progressive countries in the region, Ethiopia sees as a direct threat to its existence the Western military maneuvers planned in the area in the coming month.

The Soviet stand on this issue was contained in the recent official Soviet statement which said that the imperialist forces cannot suppress the independent people and countries as a whole. The USSR was warning America on its planned military maneuvers in the region.

PRAVDA VIEWS PURPOSE OF U.S. ARMES SALES TO SUDAN

PM031515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Anti-Arab Course"]

[Text] According to news agency reports, the United States has begun its accelerated deliveries of arms to Sudan. Here are figures for just the last few days. According to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, the United States has supplied Sudan with six C-130 military transport aircraft. Two U.S. aircraft, equipped with AWACS spy systems, are already patrolling Sudan's borders. These are being serviced by more than 200 U.S. ground staff. The U.S. Defense Department has informed Congress that it intends to sell Khartoum 20 M-60 tanks together with ammunition, spare parts and accessories worth a total of $36 million.

All these military deliveries are accompanied by a hysterical anti-Libyan campaign in both the U.S. and the Sudanese press. To all intents and purposes armed conflict between Libya and Sudan is being provoked. Efforts are being made to embroil Egypt in this.

The U.S. media make no secret of the fact that during the "Bright Star" exercises, which the Pentagon is to hold on Egyptian territory beginning 9 November, subunits of Egyptian troops will be moved into Sudan and U.S. bombers will carry out practice bombing against targets on Egyptian territory along the border with Libya. It is also reported that "Bright Star" is only the beginning of a whole series of maneuvers "designed to contain Libya."

What is really behind these hypocritical words and these actions which threaten the cause of peace? We know that Washington has recently been trying to clasp not only Sudan to its militarist bosom. U.S. strategists are assiduously "watching over" Egypt in an attempt to preserve As-Sadat's legacy. They are courting Saudi Arabia in the hope of hitching it firmly to the Pentagon chariot.

Washington is hoping to strengthen its footholds in the Near East on a militarist basis. This is being done at a time when the Camp David accords are deadlocked. In this context supplying weapons to the Arabs is presented as a shift toward a "balanced," rather than a pro-Israeli course in Washington's policy. Its real aim is to create internecine strife, to set Arabs against Arabs and to push them into anti-Sovietism by exploiting the fictitious "Soviet threat" and ultimately to divert their attention from the real reasons why the Near East conflict remains unresolved -- the aggressive actions of Israel and its U.S. accomplices. The conflict currently being provoked between Sudan and Libya is a graphic illustration of this.

So by whipping up the arms race and sabotaging the search for a just settlement, the United States is pushing developments in the Near East toward new complications. This course is fraught with serious consequences.

U.S. PLANS FOR SINAI MILITARY FORCE CRITICIZED

LD021824 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Rassadin now discusses the U.S. plans to form the so-called multinational force for the Sinai.

It is a (?package) with a history, a short history though. You may remember that under its so-called peace treaty with Egypt, Israel is to pull out its troops from the Sinai next April. The question arises: Who will monitor action on the Camp David deal? From the very beginning, Washington could see it would never be able to involve the United Nations, first and foremost because most countries oppose any version of a separate solution in the Middle East. So, the United States came up with a plan to form a police force for the Sinai in circumvention of the United Nations. Half of the 2,500 men in the would-be force will be U.S. troops.

Washington's attempts to involve other countries in the multinational forces have come up against serious obstacles. Little wonder it's becoming ever more obvious that Washington is toying with an adventurist idea. Why ideed should West European countries of Austrailia and New Zealand or Latin American nations send troops to the Sinai sands? Do they have vital problems to solve in the region? Nothing of the kind. Why does the United States need its multinational force (?talk)? The answer is simple — to consolidate its military presence in Egypt and the Middle East in general. The U.S. administration has been exerting crude pressure on its allies, hoping to persuade them to take part in its Sinai project. It is pressuring France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and other member-countries of the European Economic Community.

Washington has another far-reaching plot, namely trying to spread the sphere of NATO's military activity to the Middle East. It would like to make some West European nations its nuclear hostages, the countries where it expects to deploy its medium-range missiles. What is more, it is setting itself the task of involving NATO in fulfilling the American plans for a military and political domination in one of the most explosive regions of the world. No foreign troop contingents sent to the Middle East can solve the problems.

The Soviet Union offers a constructive alternative to Camp David, namely achieving a peaceful comprehensive solution of the crisis through collective efforts. For this purpose, an international conference on the Middle East must be called with the participation of all the parties concerned without exception, including the PLO.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON WEINBERGER'S CAREER

PM031625 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 October carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by A. Mozgovoy entitled "The 'Gospel' According to Caspar" and published under the rubric "The enemies of Detente: Who Are They?" The article is a profile of Caspar Weinberger. The first half examines his past career, beginning in the war years. Mozgovoy proceeds to describe Weinberger's efforts in publicizing the "Soviet Military Power" book and ridiculing his claims that the Soviet Union will ultimately invade Persian Gulf oilfields because its own energy resources are running out.

JAPAN'S MILITARIZATION POLICY PART OF U.S. PLAN

LD251408 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0825 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (TASS) -- "The groundlessness of Japan's territorial claims is more than obvious", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The Kuriles, the paper recalls, were returned to the USSR after the rout of Japanese militarism in World War II. It was done in complete conformity with the Cairo declaration and other joint decisions of the allies which were confirmed in the Declaration of Potsdam, all of whose provisions were unconditionally accepted by Japan in the capitulation act. Moreover, in the San Francisco Treaty of 1951 Japan relinquished all rights, legal basis [pravoosnovaniye] and claims to the Kurile Islands.

For what purpose, the paper asks, are the Japanese authorities trying to bury in oblivion these irrefutalbe historical facts, kindling in Japan distrust toward the Soviet Union and revanchist moods? One cannot but see that such actions pursue a definite purpose -- by demanding the return of the islands, to distract the attention of the Japanese people from the policy of militarization which is being carried out by the government, and by references to the "threat from the north," to justify the measures aimed at increasing Japan's military potential and the aggressive nature of the Japan-American "security treaty".

The further militarization of Japan, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues, assumes an even more evil aspect in the light of Washington's far-reaching plans aimed at creating a kind of "strategic triangle" in the Far East. Two sides of this triangle -- already exist -- namely, Washington-Tokyo and Washington-Seoul. Urgent steps are now being taken to create the third side -- Tokyo-Seoul.

By pushing Japan onto the path of militarization and being engaged in knocking together a tripartite military alliance in the Far East, the paper writes, the United States is striving to enforce its hegemonist plans on that part of the planet. The readiness of the Japanese ruling circle not only to play up to these plans of the American administration, but to take a direct part in them is sharply criticized by wide masses of the Japanese public. Blind orientation to Washington is fraught for Japan with the most serious of dangers.

KIRILENKO MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN VISITORS

LD031836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the people of Moscow was held in Moscow today to mark the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement establishing friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia. Taking part in the meeting were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials, as well as delegations of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT FOR MONGOLIA, KOREA

PM021443 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 October 1981, morning edition, publishes on page 5 under the headline "Golden Colors" a 1,800-word first dispatch from Ulaanbaatar by the paper's new correspondent in Mongolia and Korea, Yevgeniy Bolotin, in which he traces the great social changes that have taken place in Mongolia since it adopted a socialist course 60 years ago and established friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and holds it up as an example of "successful development."

PRESS REPORTS, COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

'Counterrevolution' Repulsed

PM031641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "commentator's column": "Resolute Rebuff"]

[Text] Kabul -- U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are continuing their undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. They are trying to undermine the process of consolidating local organs of people's power and to paralyze the country's normal economic and business life, relying chiefly on terror and sabotage. Basmak gangs smuggled in from across the border are attacking activists of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and employees of public organizations, and are burning down schools and hospitals. These are vain attempts to do battle again with the people's power and to prevent progressive socioeconomic transformations from being carried out in the country.

Imperialist circles make no secret of their military and financial support for the Basmak gangs based on Pakistani territory. Using U.S. money and U.S. aircraft, a variety of weapons are being supplied to the Afghan Basmaks. Security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afganistan [DRA] have established specific cases where U.S.-made chemical weapons have been used on Afghan territory.

The activities of Beijing-assisted pro-Maoist groupings among the bandits have been stepped up. They have close links with Western intelligence centers and are waging active antigovernment propaganda. All the pro-Maoist groupings are anxious to coordinate their subversive activities with other counterrevolutionary organizations.

The United States and other Western countries are clamoring about the existence of a supposed "Afghan problem." As they see it, it is caused primarily by the fact that there is a Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. If there is a problem at all, it is that the United States and China should halt their undeclared war against the DRA. The situation over Afghanistan requires a political settlement. The constructive proposals by the DRA Government on 24 August this year, in particular, can help to achieve that aim.

The dark designs of Afghan counterrevolution, supplied with weapons and funded from abroad, are being foiled. In recent months the people's armed forces, with the support of the security organs and the militia, have inflicted a series of crushing blows against Basmak hideouts in Afghanistan.

Numerous public meetings and rallies in support of the course pursued by the POPA and the DRA Government are currently being held in the cities and villages of the republic. The participants are declaring their determination to overcome the obstacles in the way of building a new life.

Life Reported Normal

PM021207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Eyewitness Account"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Oct -- The situation in Afhganistan differs radically from the Western mass media descriptions of the country, according to an article in the magazine SHAKAITO organ of the Japanese Socialist Party's Central Executive Committee, by (G. Anami), a Japanese journalist recently returned from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Prior to his trip, the journalist had formed the impression on the basis of various reports that the situation in Afghanistan was extremely grave. He even took out life insurance before boarding the plane, just in case. But, (G. Anami) writes, his anxiety proved unfounded. Neither in Kabul nor in any other of the places he visited were there any signs of the "extremely tense situation" about which Western propaganda is making such a hullabaloo. Bandits smuggled into the country and equipped with U.S. and Chinese-made weapons are, of course, trying to prevent the normalization of the Afghans' lives.

The bourgeois press refers to these people as "antigovernment partisans," (Anami) points out, but "you won't find a single person in Afghanistan itself who would call them that." To Afghans they are bandits and thugs who destroy mosques, blow up schools and murder even children. They have been known to throw U.S.-made poison gas grenades into school buildings.

The Afghan authorities are taking steps to keep order and calm in the country. Government buildings are guarded, and members of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth are posted at enterprises and in schools. This is all helping to ensure that life goes on as normal in the country, the writer points out.

Report From Qandahar

PM021317 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 43, signed to press on 22 October 1981, carries on pages 12-13 a 3,000-word report by Vladimir Chervyakov datelined Qandahar-Kabul-Moscow and entitled "Qandahar -- the Courage of the Defenders of the Revolution." The report talks of the trouble on the Afghan-Pakistani border stressing that Qandahar and surrounding districts are among the counterrevolutionaries' prime targets.

Chervyakov describes a visit to the Qandahar "battalion for the defense of the revolution" and a conversation with its commander, who is quoted as saying that the bandits are well armed with U.S., Chinese, Egyptian and British weapons, but he stresses the steadfastness of his men.

The report then covers a meeting with a local party official who says that "more and more, dushmans coming across from Pakistan are being turned away at the gates. The people are refusing to join their gangs." Chervyakov says that ties between the PDPA and the working people are "becoming ever stronger." As an example of the determination of party officials, Chervyakov describes how, despite a recent bandit assault on a district center and the murder of leading party officials there, the provincial party leaders decided not to move the district center, refusing to be intimidated by the dushmans.

Army Political Seminar

PM031643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Seminar of Army Political Workers"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Oct -- A 5-day seminar of ideological workers in the DRA People's Armed Forces has ended in the Afghan capital. Taking part in it were leaders of army political organs, propagandists and officers responsible for running army clubs and libraries. They were addressed by senior personnel of the DRA People's Armed Forces Main Political Directorate. The participants examined a wide range of questions relating to raising ideological and political standards among Afghan servicemen, improving political work, extending the range of mass cultural measures, and eradicating illiteracy in the army. Decisions and recommendations pertaining to the questions examined were adopted, and all army political workers will be notified of them.

Military Delegation in USSR

PM021501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, a delegation of DRA Armed Forces political workers headed by Lt Col (Sheykh Mukhammad), first deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union 14 through 21 October 1981. An exchange of experience of party political work was held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and familiarized itself with the training of Soviet political workers.

In the Turkestan Military District the Afghan political workers familiarized themselves with the activity of the district political directorate, with the practice of party political work in the units, with the training of officer cadres in Soviet military educational establishments and the Soviet servicemen's life and combat training.

The DRA Armed Forces political workers were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conversation, during which questions of mutual interest were discussed, was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The members of the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, and saw monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the sights of Moscow, Tashkent, Ashkhabad and Samarkand.

The delegation left for home on 21 October.

INDIAN, AFGHAN COMMUNICATIONS LINKS WITH USSR

Brezhnev, Gandhi Messages

LD021250 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov TASS -- Fruitful scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet and Indian specialists has been marked by an important event: a troposcatter communication link opened between the Soviet Union and India.

A direct telephone exchange of messages took place today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the opening of the troposcatter link between the two countries.

A direct telephone rang at 13 o'clock at Leonid Brezhnev's office. Leonid Ilich lifted the receiver. Indira Gandhi made a message.

Indira Gandhi's Message to Leonid Brezhnev

Excellency,

I send greeting on behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf on the newly-established troposcatter link between India and the USSR.

This link is an important milestone in Indo-Soviet economic, scientific and technological cooperation. We appreciate the Soviet Union's sharing with us its technology for the benefit of the two peoples.

I convey through youn, your excellency, my congratulations to Soviet engineers and technicians, who have jointly worked with their Indian counterparts in achieving this impressive technological feat. I am sure that this communication line will further strengthen Indo-Soviet cooperation.

With assurances of my highest consideration.

After expressing gratitude for the warm greetings, Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to Indira Gandhi the following message.

Leonid Brezhnev's Message to Indira Gandhi

Esteemed madame prime minister,

On behalf of the Soviet people, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and on my own behalf I congratulate you, the Government and the people of the friendly India on the inauguration of the troposcatter link between our countries.

This link constitutes yet another channel for strengthening close ties between the Soviet Union and India and a new success in their dynamic and multi-faceted cooperation, which meets the fundamental interests of our peoples.

I express my sincere gratitude to the Indian and Soviet workers, engineers and technicians whose work has drawn Moscow and Delhi still closer.

I am confident that relations between the USSR and India, sealed by the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, will go on successfully developing.

I wish you good health and success. I warmly greet the friendly Indian people.

Present during the exchange of messages at Leonid Brezhnev's office in the Kremlin were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, India's Ambassador Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Samoeteykin.

Present at the prime minister's office in Delhi, where the direct Delhi-Moscow telephone is installed, during the exchanges of messages were India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's Minister of Communications C.M. Stephen, the USSR's Ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov, the USSR's Minister of Communications Vasiliy Shamshin.

Afghanistan Joins Space Link

LD272238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2110 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- A document has been deposited with the USSR Government concerning the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan joining the agreement of 15 November 1971 on establishment of an international system and organization of the Intersputnik space link.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION -- An Afghan youth delegation headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan has arrived in the UZBEK SSR. The Afghan guests have familiarized themselves with the activities of the republic's Komsomol, toured Tashkent Oblast and visited the Lenin museum. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 31 Oct 81 GF]

'APPEAL TO POLISH PEOPLE' ISSUED IN WARSAW

LD031410 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 3 Nov 81

["Appeal to the Polish People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov, TASS -- A big group of representatives of Warsaw plants and factories, prominent scientists, writers, publicists, party and public figures have adopted an appeal to the Polish people, published in the Polish press.

The appeal says, in particular: We sign this appeal at a time when the vital interests of our state and people are threatened by the destructive activity of internal counter-revolutionary forces backed by foreign anti-communist centers.

Using the difficult situation, caused by the consequences of a deep economic, political and moral crisis, extreme right-wing elements, who infiltrated into the leadership of the trade union association Solidarity conduct, using every possible means, a campaign against the government and the Polish United Workers' Party, seeking to overthrow people's power in Poland and weaken the ties of our country with the socialist community.

They have launched anti-Soviet propaganda, seeking to provoke sentiments of hostility against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These elements are trying to weaken Poland's alliances and relations of friendship and cooperation. The so-called appeal to the East European peoples, adopted at Solidarity's congress, is of a particularly provocative nature. This constitutes direct interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Enemies of socialism distribute illegal leaflets and brochures, advance provocative slogans, resort to slander. This hostile anti-Soviet campaign results in such disgraceful incidents as desecration of graves of the Soviet soldiers who perished on Polish soil. The detained criminals were disorientated young people. But a hundred times more guilty are those who direct them. Those who, spreading the poison of hatred, incite them to such acts. Those who desecrate the graves of the Soviet soldiers who liberated Poland raise their hand against their motherland, the appeal stresses.

An end should be put to the anti-Soviet campaign, the authors of the appeal point out. We resolutely support the stance taken on this issue by the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. We categorically declare that friendship, alliance and brotherhood of our peoples are the guarantee of free Poland's security. It was the October Revolution which determined a new alignment of forces in Europe and created conditions for the emergence of independent Poland. The tragic years of World War II showed on whom we can really count. Freedom came from the east. Our people was saved from annihilation. The Soviet Union's position was decisive for the return of the Poles to the western lands. It is only alliance with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states which guarantees that we shall never retreat from those lands.

We understand that what we are discussing here are elementary truths. But the events of the past months convince us that it is necessary to recall even such an obvious truth. Friendship and alliance with the USSR are deeply rooted in the history of our two peoples. They did not fall from the skies, history did not give us them as its gift. This is a result of the joint struggle and selection of a common path. The point at issue is not temporary interests. We are united by common ideological and political goals, joint concern for the socialist future of our peoples, for peace on earth.

Socialism in Poland is the result of historical development. It grew from Poland's progressive traditions and the struggle of the Polish working class, Polish left-wing forces and Polish democracy. It combines national values with internationalist ones, stems from the slogan of the previous generations "For your and our freedom".

The Polish United Workers' Party is the guarantor of the Polish-Soviet alliance. This is not only because it expresses historical truth, but also because the concept of friendship and brotherhood rests on profound ideological foundations, on the community of political goals. It was the Polish communists under the banner of the Polish Worker's Party and the Polish left-wing forces jointly with the Soviet communists who changed the course of history of our two peoples. The basic values of our alliance can be protected only by the PUWP which cooperates with the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party and is consolidated with all progressive and patriotic forces of the people.

The appeal says in conclusion: We call on all Poles to defend jointly friendship with the Soviet Union, counteract everything which is directed against this friendship, the interests of Poland, undermines mutual trust, because this weakens the strength and positions of the Polish People's Republic in the world.

We call on all Polish scientists, especially Polish historians and Polish teachers: Let us speak the truth, block the way to false interpretations of our history of the past years. Let us oppose the distortion of history.

We call on young people: Do not listen to gossip and do not believe slander, look for truth about the past and present days. Remember that 600,000 young people of your age perished on Polish soil so that we all could live.

We call on state bodies: Resolute measures are necessary where law is violated, where the good name of the Polish people is undermined.

We call on the eve of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the peoples of the Soviet Union in order to proclaim: It is not the authors of anti-Soviet provocations, nor counter-revolutionary forces who represent the aspirations of the Polish people.

Let us defend friendship and brotherhood of our peoples from the machinations of enemies! This is demanded by the interests of our peoples, the historical interests of socialist Poland.

USSR TO INCREASE OIL, OTHER SUPPLIES TO POLAND

LD031546 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] This year the Soviet Union will deliver to Poland over 16 million tons of oil and oil products -- more than in any other single year. This has been revealed by the Soviet representative on the Moscow-based Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The Soviet Union sells oil to its partners on the council at prices much lower than prices on the world market. This country has also increased shipments of gas, cotton, chemical fertilizer and machines to Poland. In the summer, it completed ahead of schedule the delivery of farm machinery for this year. Polish farmers were able to use them to take in this year's harvest.

USSR VETERANS SCORE POLISH 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

PM031411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed "Review of Letters": "Our Friendship Is Not To Be Defamed"]

[Text] These days the editorial office receives many letters in which Soviet people voice sincere alarm at the development of events in Poland. Here, for example, is what Lt Col (Ret) Z. Ganago, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, writes: "It is with a profound sense of bitterness and indignation that I perceive what shameless counterrevolutionaries are doing in Poland. I traveled the roads of the war from its first to its last days and was seriously wounded three times.

I received my last wound and shellshock, as a result of which I became an invalid, during the liberation of Warsaw. In Poland I buried many friends and brother soldiers who fell heroically in the fighting to liberate that country from the fascist aggressors. Who has given anyone the right to mock my comrades' graves?"

It is not by hearsay that Comrade V. Serdyukov knows about the war. He participated in the liberation of Gdansk as a senior sergeant. "How many of my combat friends gave their most valuable possession -- their life -- to save that city and its inhabitants from destruction," the veteran writes. This letter is echoed by another, sent from Samarkand. During the war its writer, Lt Col (Retd) Kh. Nabiyev, commanded a regiment which participated in the liberation of the Polish city of Kielce. "It pains me very much," he writes, "that counterrevolutionary elements slander the Soviet Union and its army, which brought Poland liberation from the fascist occupiers at the cost of numerous human casualties and gave the Polish people the possibility of living and working under peaceful skies. Our regiment lost 50 killed and more than 70 injured in the assault on the city of Kielce alone. Can those losses be forbotten? I angrily condemn the sallies of counterrevolutionary elements. Do those who slander us really not remember what the Polish people lived through during the fascist occupation?"

Comrade P. Simonov, who was a motorcycle scout at the time, also participated in the expulsion of the fascist aggressors from Poland. He was shaken by the awful sight of the Hitlerite crimes in Majdanek concentration camp, in whose liberation he participated. In his letter he expressed indignation at the actions of those counterrevolutionary elements which are fanning anti-Sovietism and setting Poles against our country, which extended a fraternal helping hand hand to them at a difficult time and saved them from fascist slavery. His opinion is shared by Comrades A. Aduyskov of Brysnskaya Oblast, N. Vinnik of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, S. Krotov of Krasnodarskiy Kray, N. Shkatov of Vinnitsa and other readers who have sent letters to the editorial office.

The war left a deep impression on the destiny of Comrade V. Kirilets, a railman from Kustanay. One of his brothers died at the front, and another became an invalid as the result of a serious wound. Comrade Kirilets himself also participated in skirmishes with the Hitlerites and fought in Poland.

"In a Warsaw suburb," his letter reads, "we had to withstand the fascists' fierce counterattack. Despite the fact that only a few men were left in our company, we held out and switched once again to the defensive. Throughout our combat road on Polish soil we saw the terrible traces of the fascist occupation." The veteran recalls the joy with which the Soviet servicemen were greeted by the inhabitants of liberated cities and villages. "I know," he writes, "that the Polish people will remain our friend, for it cannot be otherwise." Comrade Kirilets voices the hope that the designs of the antisocialist forces, which are seeking to undermine our people's fraternity, will not be realized. The same idea is expressed in the letters of Comrades A. Lopatin of Tyumenskaya Oblast, V. Martynovskiy of Vinnitskaya Oblast, P. Mukhin of Omsk and many others.

Here is what Comrade M. Odegov, a master of production training from the city of Kotelnich, writes: "How much can antisocialist elements cast slurs upon the foundations of socialism, fling mud at the PZPR and the Polish Government and slander the entire community of socialist countries,including the USSR? Counterrevolutionaries are clearly seeking to seize power. Socialism's enemies are not dozing. They spare no means to accomplish their foul, vile deeds. Their actions must be suppressed in time....

Readers' letters express confidence that the Polish working class and all Poland's working people will find the strength to rebuff the sallies of antisocialist forces and will not allow our friendship sealed by jointly shed blood to be discredited.

USSR-BULGARIA COMMISSION SESSION MEETS IN SOFIA

PM031251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct -- The 25th session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here. The session examined questions of further developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, proceeding from the agreements in principle between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

Great attention was paid to production specialization and cooperation in the sphere of heavy and transport machine building and the oil refining and petrochemical industries and to the monitoring of the fulfillment of agreements by cooperating ministries.

The commission discussed in detail progress in the construction and modernization of the main projects scheduled for completion which are being constructed with the technical assistance of the USSR and Bulgaria.

The session also examined reports by the two countries' ministries of foreign trade on progress in fulfilling the protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and Bulgaria in the current year.

N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who headed the Soviet delegation at the intergovernmental commission session, was received by T. Zhivkov and G. Filipov. Questions of further deepening cooperation and integration between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were discussed.

BCP DELEGATION STUDIES TRANSPORTATION EXPERTISE

PM021455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of BCP party workers headed by P. Pyrvanov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, was in the Soviet Union 21 through 24 October in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in organizing transportation work. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department and another CPSU Central Committee department and visited a number of ministries.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

PM021611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Reception"]

[Text] On 28 October K.J. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. Talks were held in a comradely atmosphere.

YUGOSLAV ARTICLE ON LCY REGIONALISM CITED

PM021541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Article in the Newspaper BORBA"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct -- The Yugoslav newspaper BORBA has published an article entitled "The Will of the Majority Is Law for Everyone" devoted to preparations for the 12th LCY Congress to be held next June.

During the theoretical discussions and practical activity in preparation for the congress, the newspaper points out, demands have appeared in overt or covert form for certain basic organizational principles of the party to be revised, particularly democratic centralism, which is the chief law of internal party life. Their authors maintain that the principle of democratic centralism must extend only to republic and provincial organizations of the League of Communists while, in their opinion, some sort of "rule of consensus" must operate in the LCY's highest leading organs.

Such demands, BORBA emphasizes, essentially lead toward undermining the principle of democratic centralism, weakening internal party ties and turning the LCY into a so-called "confederation" of parties.

We witnessed the dire consequences of similar deviations which occurred in the party 10 years ago, the newspaper points out. The clearly expressed identities [obosoblennost] of the Yugoslav republics and autonomous provinces and the recent manifestations of nationalism convince us that the phantoms of the past are once again beginning to come to life.

As BORBA points out, in addition to theses on the "atrophying" of the party, demands are being made during the preparations for the congress for the introduction of "unlimited democracy" for every LCY member.

In fact, BORBA writes, this leads to squeezing the LCY out of the country's political life and to relieving the party of responsibility for the class nature of society. The legalization of the right of a minority in the LCY will inevitably result in the abandonment of democratic centralism and the undermining of the LCY's ideological unity and unity of action.

GRLICKOV CITED ON SFRY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM040923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Clear Prospects Needed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct -- As the TANJUG agency reports, A. Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressing the party aktiv of Yugoslavia's Jugoplastika production association, spoke of the need to elaborate a clear and promising program for emerging from the complex economic situation in the country and to submit it to all communists and working people.

If we have no clear program, he stressed, if the LCY does not find a way out of the difficulties and indicate hopeful prospects, we can hardly expect the working people to be mobilized to implement the policy of stabilization.

Since 1979, the speaker said, the League of Communists has been making tremendous efforts to restore economic stability. But it has not succeeded in achieving results.

It is clear to us, he went on, that we cannot further increase Yugoslavia's debt abroad, a considerable part of which has grown up through imports of industrial equipment. The prevailing opinion in the LCY is that we can no longer borrow resources from abroad.

We must find a way out of our difficulties by our own efforts. When the many new industrial projects are commissioned, they will constitute a material force. Moreover we must not permit a decline in living standards, since a further decline there would have an unfavorable effect on labor productivity and labor discipline.

A. Grlickov then indicated the importance of the rational utilization of raw materials and semifinished goods and the fuller use of production capacities. He stressed the need to fight resolutely for a reduction in the level of price increases and the restoration of equilibrium in the domestic market.

BELGRADE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM031119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Capt V. Nikanorov "Commentator's Diary": Forever in the Memory"]

[Text] The ancient Kalemegdan Fortress in the Yugoslav capital has long been a common place of relaxation for the townsfolk. Located on the hills at the confluence of the Danube and the Sava, it attracts hundreds of people on fine days. It offers a wonderful view of Belgrade. The city is growing and becoming more handsome with every passing year. Yugoslovia's ancient capital has witnessed many events over the centuries of its existence. Its new history began 20 October 1944, when the red banner of victory has hoisted over Kalemegdan Fortress.

The city was under the heel of the Hitlerite occupiers for 3 and 1/2 years. The fascists, sensing the inevitability of defeat, turned Belgrade into a fortress. Strong concrete fortifications were created there, and individual buildings and entire city districts were made ready for defense. All this might have entailed great destruction and casualities among the population. But, seeking to preserve the city, the Soviet command issued an order to make very circumspect use of the assault units' powerful combat hardware and restricted the use of heavy weapons and aircraft. Soviet servicemen and fighters of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army fought with great courage. The fighting for Kalemegdan Fortress -- the Hitlerites' last strongpoint -- has been celebrated ever since as Belgrade Liberation Day.

In 1945 a USSR Supereme Soviet Presidum decree instituted the "Liberation of Belgrade" medal, which was conferred on the participants in the Belgrade operation. Some 2,000 Soviet officers and men were awarded Yugoslav orders and medals for courage and heroism, and the title of Yugoslav People's Hero was conferred on 13 Soviet servicemen. Som 20 units and formations which distinguished themselves most of all received the honorary title of Belgrade units.

A letter which Marshal J. Broz Tito sent to Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Tolbukhin, commander of the 3d Ukrainian Front, stated: "I express my gratitude to the fighters, officers and generals of the Red Army units which, jointly with units of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, liberated our capital -- Belgrade. The peoples of Yugoslavia will always remember the heroism and persistence that you displayed in the fierce fighting to liberate Belgrade as the unforgettable heroism of Red Army troops. Your blood and that of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army fighters shed in joint combat against a common enemy will seal forever the fraternity of Yugoslavia's peoples with the Soviet Union's peoples."

This year saw the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Yugoslav statement, which has proved a reliable long-term foundation and a program for the consistent strengthening of our countries' cooperations. "The combat cooperation during World War II," the text of the statement reads, "lives on in the memory of the USSR and SFRY peoples, and its traditions strengthen the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia's determination to struggle for peace, international cooperation and security throughout the world."

It is many years since the last salvos of World War II died away. But the inhabitants of Belgrade carefully preserve the memory of their liberators. The city has Red Army, Marshal Tolbukhin, Marshal Biryuzov and General Zhdanov Streets. Not far from the center of Belgrade there is a memorial cemetery where the Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate the city in 1944 are buried. But the best memorial to the war heroes is present-day Belgrade -- the country's greatest economic and cultural center. Enterprises of the motor vehicle, aircraft, shipbuilding, machine-building, electrical equipment, light, food and other branches of industry are concentrated here. The city is home to the Serbian Academy of Sciences, higher educational institutions, scientific research institutes, museums and theaters. The city is greeting the 37th anniversary of its liberation from fascist slavery in its prime.

SED DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU PARTY CONTROL WORK

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation from the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission headed by E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the commission, was in the Soviet Union 19 through 24 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The German comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the work of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and the party commissions of the local party organs in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Pskovskiy Obkom. During their meetings with the party aktiv of the Estonian SSR and Pskovskaya Oblast, the German friends described their work in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

On 23 October the delegation was received by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm, friendly talk with it in which I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ROMANIAN ARMY DAY MOVIE SHOW

PM021507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report "Movie Show at Romanian Embassy"]

[Text] To mark Romanian Army Day, which is celebrated 25 October, Maj Gen Dinculescu, military attache at the Romanian Embassy to the USSR, has held a movie show. The show was attended by Army Gen A. I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Adm A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and participants in the liberation of Romania from the fascist invaders.

The show was attended by T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The guests included the military attaches from the embassies in the USSR of a number of foreign states.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZES NEUTRALITY

LD040736 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Stockholm, 4 Nov, TASS -- The Prime Minister of Sweden Thorbjorn Falldin has emphasised Sweden's devotion to the policy of neutrality. Speaking in Riksdag (parliament) of the country, he said that this should not be questioned. The viewpoint of the Swedish Government on this issue is well known, the prime minister said. Non-alignment at peace time and neutrality in case of war is the mainstay of the policy of Sweden's security.

DENMARK EXPELS DIPLOMAT FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

For the Paris AFP report of the expulsion of the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen for subversive activities, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 4 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

USSR, FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL CONFER

PM031429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 30 October consultations were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs between USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers G.M. Korniyenko and A.G. Kovalev, and B. von Staden, state secretary at the FRG Foreign Ministry. During the consultations, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, certain internation questions of mutual interest and also questions of bilateral relations were discussed. A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and H. Huber, FRG charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the consultations.

'BENEFICIAL COOPERATION' SEEN IN TRADE WITH FRG

LD040718 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- "The USSR-FRG trade and economic cooperation is the creation of detente. It is one bone and one flesh of it. It is the material embodiment of detente, TRUD Bonn correspondent A. Antsiferov writes in the newspaper today. One cannot but agree with the FRG chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, who said in one of the television discussions on the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union: "Trade is an essential bridge for improving cooperation and mutual understanding betwen our nations."

Leonid Brezhnev's coming visit to the FRG, the correspondent points out, is "the natural continuation of the course of mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries, constructive development of Soviet-West German relations on the basis of the 1970 treaty."

"For a number of years now the FRG has been second to none in the USSR's trade with Western countries," the correspondent writes. "In the past decade, trade between the two states increased more than 10-fold and its volume is approaching an impressive figure of 6,000 million roubles. The Soviet-West German economic relations are characterized by participation of FRG firms in implementation of such major projects as the construction of the 'Atommash' plant, the Oskolsk metallurgical complex, chemical industry enterprises. West German partners also participate in the implementation of the food programme."

During the unstable economic situation and crisis, upheavals so characteristic of the present-day status of the industry in Western countries, including the FRG, the correspondent writes, trade relations with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries became a major stabilizing factor. It is not accidental that the chairman of the board of the Rurga AK concern, Klaus Lisen, in a talk with the correspondent, highly appreciated prospects of further cooperation with Soviet foreign trade partners and emphasized their absolute reliability.

Member of the board of the Essen firm Ferrostal, Klaus von Manger, said that "the USSR has a huge scientific-technical potential, and therefore our partnership is certainly mutually beneficial; both sides are equally interested in it."

"International cooperation is not only mutually beneficial business," writes the TRUD correspondent. "Sometimes some of its aspects assume a vital significance for the working people of the FRG and also for the whole economy of the country. Take, for instance, a contract with the concern Mannesman. Instead of pipes supplied by Mannesman to the USSR, West Germany will receive Soviet natural gas -- which is of great significance for the FRG, which is poor in energy resources. Besides, the Soviet order makes secure thousands of jobs both at plants of the concern itself and cooperating enterprises.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON AUCCTU-DGB LEADERS' TALKS

PM031127 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 3

["Communique of the AUCCTU and the United German Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation from the United German Trade Unions [DGB] consisting of H.O. Vetter, chairman of the DGB, and E. Kristoffersen, chief of the DGB international section, was in the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation from 11 through 13 October 1981.

The delegation was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The DGB representatives held talks with an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. During the talks there was an exchange of information on the USSR and FRG trade unions' activity and a discussion of questions of the development of bilateral and international trade union cooperation under present-day conditions.

Those taking part in the meeting expressed serious concern about the growth of international tension.

The arms race is a heavy burden on the shoulders of working people, who must pay with their labor for expensive new types of weapons.

Realizing that peace is the basic condition for society's economic, social and cultural progress, the AUCCTU and the DGB call for the policy of peace to be placed above other political tasks in the activity of both governments and public circles.

The AUCCTU and the DGB welcomes the speediest resumption of the interrupted disarmament talks between the USSR and the United States and advocate successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

The AUCCTU and the DGB are sure that trade unions can defend the cause of peace. They are using every opportunity to strengthen mutual understanding and creat confidence among the peoples.

They believe that it is essential to use every way of continuing peaceful dialogue at all levels, aimed at ensuring collective security, averting the threat of a new world war, and curbing the arms race.

The forthcoming visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will be an important step in this direction.

The AUCCTU and the DGB expressed themselves in favor of the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

The talks noted the positive development of relations between the two countries' trade unions as a factor in colsolidating mutual understanding and trust, and the AUCCTU and the DGB expressed themselves in favor of their further development.

The delegations informed each other of their organizations' forthcoming congresses in 1982 and of the fact that AUCCTU and DGB delegations, respectively, have been invited to them.

The AUCCTU and DGB representatives declared their organizations' readiness to support possible initiatives from the trade unions of European countries aimed at preserving peace.

The AUCCTU and the DGB noted the importance of convening all-European trade union conferences and agreed to promote the successful holding of the fourth European trade union conference to be held in Geneva in November this year.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks, which took place in a business-like atmoshphere and were imbued with mutual understanding and frankness.

REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV'S ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRIA

CP, Amity Group Meetings

LD032208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1642 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Nov, TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is here in connection with Austria's Soviet days, has met with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. Mikhail Solomentsev warmly greeted Franz Muhri, and all Austrian Communists, and conveyed to them fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from all Communists in the Soviet Union.

Franz Muhri expressed the conviction that holding Soviet days in Austria, and the visit to the country by M. Solomentsev and the Russian Federation delegation are one further step on the path toward constructive Soviet-Austrian cooperation, giving new stimuli to increasing relaxation of tension in Europe.

The meeting heard expressions of the mutual aspiration to help in all possible ways to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Austria and to facilitate the further development of Soviet-Austrian relations in the interests of consolidating the good neighborly links between countries of the European Continent.

Mikhail Solomentsev had a meeting today with the leadership, activists and members of the Austrian-Soviet Society. Present at the meeting were Anton Sattler, president of the Austrian-Soviet society, representatives of collectives and organizations forming part of the society, and public figures and scientists. A delegation from the RSFSR led by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, also took part in the meeting.

The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by (Walter Wolfsberger), vice president of the Austrian-Soviet society, then Mikhail Solomentsev spoke. We came to your country, he said, in connection with the Soviet Union, in which the RSFSR is taking part. Such days have been held in Austria before, but the present undertakings, perhaps, are the most large-scale in recent years.

The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, and of the Soviet people as a whole, M. Solomentsev went on, are directed toward preventing nuclear war and eliminating the very threat of its outbreak. This was recently confirmed anew by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his answers to the editorial board of the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL.

We are convinced that we shall be supported in our efforts to defend peace by world public opinion, and by the overwhelming majority of the population of our planet.

The Soviet people, M. Solomentsev commented, highly esteem neutral Austria's contribution made to the cause of relaxation of tension and the maintenance of stability on the European Continent. Life demonstrates that the policy of permanent neutrality conducted by your country has answered and continues to answer both the needs and aspirations of the Austrian people and the interests of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

We conclude with satisfaction that cooperation between the USSR and Austria is developing very positively. The visits of heads of our states and governments, ministers, the exchange of opinions on topical problems of the modern times facilitate the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between our countries, the expansion of mutually beneficial ties in various fields.

The Austrian-Soviet Society and the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society make a considerable contribution to the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial and advantageous cooperation between our peoples and states. In the Soviet Union, M. Solomentsev emphasized, the fruitful and multifaceted activity of the Austrian-Soviet Society is highly esteemed, giving as it does the opportunity to citizens of your republic of getting to know the many sides of life of the Soviet state.

Margarete Klug, general secretary of the Austrian-Soviet Society, who then spoke, talked about the society's activity in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The Austrian-Soviet Society, she commented, now has the most members of all the societies for friendship with foreign countries in Austria.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mikhail Solomentsev presented Margarete Klug with the Order of Friendship of Peoples, which has been conferred upon her for her great services in the cause of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our countries.

In the state of Lower Austria, Mikhail Solomentsev familiarized himself with the work of an agricultural enterprise and a sugar-beet refining factory.

Meetings With Sinowatz, Pahr

LD040037 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2050 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Nov (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was received here today by Austrian Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. In the course of the conversation, which was held in a friendly, business-like atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on matters involving the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Austrian relations and also on topical international problems.

M. Solomentsev is here in connection with the days of the Soviet Union being held in Austria.

M. Solomentsev also had a conversation with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

The interest of both countries in maintaining and developing the process of detente on the European Continent and in strengthening international peace and security was affirmed at the meetings. The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful developments of relations in various spheres between the USSR and Austria which correspond to mutual interests and promote the strengthening of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

PM031555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Helmut Liedermann, Austrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 15 October.

Following the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches by V.V. Kuznetsov and H. Liedermann, a friendly discussion took place in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

TRANSLATOR REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM IN PARIS

For Paris AFP reportage on the defection in Paris of a Soviet translator with UNESCO, "career diplomat" Nikolay Polyanskiy, see the France section of the 4 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FRENCH ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION ASSESSED

PM031431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 81 p 6

[Report by Yuriy Zhukov: "The Difficult Path to Changes"]

[Text] Valence-Paris-Moscow -- These gloomy fall days, when a biting, cold wind blows even in the south of France and snow already lies on the mountain passes, many people both in Paris and in the provinces get to thinking in the long evening about the radical changes which took place in the country's political structure in the spring and about how their lives are going to change and when.

"There have to be changes" -- this is the stock phrase, uttered over many years by a great many French people on election eve. And on each occasion the leftwing forces -- the French Communists and Socialists -- have come closer to a majority.

That is natural; the general crisis of capitalism has been deepening. Unemployment has been growing inexorably, prices have risen rapidly and social inequality has become intolerable. According to data published by AFP, 25 percent of French families in 1980 had a pathetic income of less than Fr3,000 per month, 10 percent of families -- the richest -- possessed 60 percent of the total "volume of property" in the country, while 30 percent of the families account for only 1 percent.

Social "segregation," the agency said, has left workers and peasants with no hope at all of better times; only 4 percent of workers' children have a chance of obtaining higher education.

Then, this spring, came the bombshell: The rightwing parties which had been in power for several decades suffered a crushing defeat in the presidential and parliamentary elections. By joining forces, the leftwing parties had won. The Socialist Party (PS) was the most successful. It gained the presidency (PS leader F. Mitterrand), the premiership (Lille Mayor P. Mauroy), 36 of the 43 government posts and a majority of the seats in the National Assembly (266 out of 491).

The Communists, who made a decisive contribution to the leftwing forces' victory by urging the millions who voted in the first round for their candidate, French Communist Party (PCF) Secretary General G. Marchais, to vote in the second round for F. Mitterrand, obtained four ministerial posts.

The leftwing forces' victory was a shock for the French haute bourgeoisie and its friends in the United States. The cry from Washington was: Don't let Communists into the government. But the new French president's firm response to that was that the French would handle their own affairs.

So, essentially for the first time in the country's history, there was a situation where leftwing forces, using the system of bourgeois democracy, had acquired political power, and this had been preceded, moreover, by the conclusion between the Socialists and Communists of mutually acceptable agreements on changes in all spheres of life. And the Socialists as well as the Communists stated that their aim, as mentioned by Prime Minister P. Mauroy at the recent PS congress in Valence, is to "lead France to Socialism" in accordance with French conditions.

Of course, there is a considerable difference between the Socialist and Communist idea of the problems of socialism, the tasks and the rate of building socialism. Their approaches to the solution of these tasks also differ. As PS National Secretary J. Poperen said in his report at the Valance Congress, the Socialists see the present stage of the country's development only as a stage in a transitional period. The party leaders who addressed the congress, including First Secretary L. Jospin, went out of their way to stress that there is plenty of time (the French president is elected for 7 years and the parliament for 5 years) and one must act cautiously, guided by the desire for compromise with those forces which led the country yesterday but are now in opposition.

For their part, the Communists are pressing for more vigorous action, for the immediate implementation of the changes for which the majority of French people voted -- especially as the working people who voted for the leftwing parties' candidates are increasingly demanding an improvement in their status.

Now I remember seeing in Valence, at the entrance to the Socialist Congress venue, workers from the footwear factory in Saint Donat standing in the icy wind handing out leaflets requesting support for their 7-month struggle against the closure of the factory by its owners. "On 10 May and 21 June," the leaflet said, "we made our contribution to the leftwing forces' victory. They advocated a change in policy. Now we are waiting for these commitments to be fulfilled."

Next to them stood peasants from the Drome Department, huddled together in the cold, handing out leaflets urging the congress delegates to help them solve their dramatic problems. The leaflets said that in the past 10 years the number of peasant farms in the department has fallen from 18,000 to 13,800, and only one-half of them can make ends meet.

Of course, in its first months, the leftwing forces' government has effected many of the transformations promised in the election campaign. The Communist ministers in the government, working shoulder to shoulder with their Socialist colleagues, are making a substantial contribution to this implementation.

However, the implementation of far-reaching economic and social changes is not an easy matter. As PCF Secretary General G. Marchais said in his L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE interview, you cannot do everything in a day. The new government was faced with a grim legacy, he said. Some 1.8 million people in the country were unemployed. Entire industrial sectors were in disarray. Profits were not being invested in national production development, but were being used for speculative purposes or were being exported....

Meanwhile, rightwing forces, having recovered from their crushing defeat, are launching a counterattack. While endeavoring to destabilize the country's economy and finances even more, they have no scruples about blaming the leftwing forces' government for this. The truly scandalous actions of the leaders of the big Parisbas bank are a striking example of this. They transferred billions of francs to their branches abroad, and then the branches declared themselves "independent" and, consequently, not subject to nationalization.

The other day the National Assembly, in an atmosphere of fierce political struggle during which rightwing representatives provoked serious incidents, voted to adopt a bill nationalizing the major banks. This question will now be considered by the Senate, where the rightwing parties still have a majority. It is expected that the Senate will refuse to support nationalization. The bill will then go back to the National Assembly for a second reading.

Ultimately the nationalization of the banks and a number of major government firms will be accomplished -- the president, the government and the National Assembly have the constitutional right to do this. But the struggle forced on them by the French haute bourgeoisie may last several weeks -- if not months -- more, during which time the capitalists, with the backing of their foreign -- above all U.S. -- friends, will be disrupting the economy even more.

That is why, at the Socialists' congress in Valence, not only representatives of grassroots organizations but a number of leading figures in the party called for resolute measures against banks and firms which are sabotaging the reforms; and also against many high-ranking officials in the state apparatus who serve, in essence, not the government but big capital. Noting the class nature of the developing struggle, L. Mermaz, chairman of the National Assembly, said at the congress:

"Yes, we have won power.... But the winning of power must be consolidated from day to day. Although the right has suffered a political defeat, it has not given up the struggle. Rightwing figures continue to occupy important positions in the business world, in financial circles and sometimes at the highest state levels. The government must strike strong blows more rapidly. This must be done if it wants to be successful in combating unemployment, unjustified price rises and economic sabotage."

"It would be naive to allow people to remain in their posts when they are fully determined to sabotage the policy the French voted for," P. Quiles, a PS national secretary, said. "We must not be afraid to call them our enemies."

"We must act, and act quickly," G. Defferre, minister of the interior and decentralization, noted in a speech to PS veterans. "As for the bankers, it is a simple decision: them or us...."

The National Assembly has now begun to discuss the draft budget for 1982. Rightwing forces are trying to make this discussion a political battle. Rightwing representative Chirac, who spoke on the first day, delivered a fierce speech, intimidating French people with the specter of the "communist threat" which has allegedly arisen as a result of the communists' participation in the government.

In this complex situation increasing significance is attached to the resolution of France's urgent foreign policy problems. The country is still a member of the North Atlantic bloc, and President F. Mitterrand has met U.S. President R. Reagan twice in the last few months, stressing, as he stated at a Paris press conference, that France "knows its rights and duties" with respect to the allies. At the same time he has spoken repeatedly of France's special position on a whole range of problems, first and foremost with regard to the "Atlanticist" states' relations with developing countries.

As for the socialist countries, at the same press conference the French president stated: France wants to maintain mutually advantageous, historically and geographically appropriate relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. I will not forget the ancient, firm friendship which links their peoples and ours. I will ensure that it is maintained and, if necessary, strengthened."

The decision adopted by the PS leadership to invite a CPSU delegation to the party congress in Valence was in accordance with that principle.

The invitation was accepted, and our party's delegation, headed by N.Y. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the congress and also had numerous business meetings with leaders of the PS, the government and both houses of Parliament in Valence and Paris.

These meetings, which took place in a businesslike and at the same time friendly atmosphere, made it possible to hold an in-depth exchange of opinions on important questions of Franco-Soviet relations and on international questions. In the course of the meetings it was noted that the traditional mutually advantageous economic, scientific and cultural ties between our countries can and must be developed and strengthened. Special significance was attached to the importance of regular political consultations at all levels.

Political relations are the nucleus of the whole complex of Soviet-French relations. It is clear that the cause of peace in Europe -- and not only in Europe -- depends to a great extent on mutual understanding between Moscow and Paris on key questions of international life.

France ranks third among the USSR's trade partners among leading Western countries. This is not a bad result. It has been achieved through joint efforts. Opportunities exist for making further progress. To this end there is a need for political will and an awareness that it is necessary to overcome the obstacles -- first and foremost artificial obstacles -- in the way of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In this connection great interest is being expressed in Paris in the forthcoming December session of the Grand Commission, which regularly discusses questions of Soviet-French economic relations. At the session, which is to take place in Moscow, the French delegation will be headed by Minister of State M. Jobert.

However, it would be erroneous to assume that in the international arena the path to constructive development of the new French leadership's policy is free of obstacles. I would be dishonest if I did not note that in certain PS circles there is still evidence of the distrust and at times even hostility toward the socialist community countries inherited from the past. It is also obvious that on a number of important international problems -- first and foremost on the urgent question of medium-range nuclear facilities deployed in Western Europe -- the leaders of the PS and the French Government are mainly oriented toward U.S. and NATO positions.

This was stated, for instance, by V. Neiertz, PS national secretary for international relations, in an interview published in the weekly TEMIOGNAGE CHRETIEN in connection with the opening of the party congress in Valence. It must also be recalled that at the congress L. Jospin, first secretary of the PS, announced the party leadership's decision that Socialists would not participate in the mass demonstration against the nuclear arms race held in Paris on 25 October.

The path toward changes in any country's social and political life, particularly for such a major power as France, is never easy or simple. The world public, including the public in the USSR and the other socialist countries, is watching with great attention and sympathy to see how the leftwing forces, who have come to power by democratic means, are laying this new path in the complex conditions of the increasingly acute domestic political struggle, complicated by increasingly frequent attempts to exert pressure from outside.

In his message congratulating F. Mitterrand on his election to the presidency of France, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The Soviet Union and France and the peoples of our two countries are linked by traditional relations of friendship and cooperation. We favor ensuring that these relations develop in all spheres and remain a major factor for peace in future."

Soviet people are convinced that the development of relations between the USSR and France will continue to promote mutual understanding between East and West and to meet the interests of curbing the arms race, promoting disarmament, eliminating seats of military conflict and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world.

ITALY CAPITULATES TO U.S. ON SINAI FORCE

LD032132 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The Italian Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on the participation of an Italian military contingent in the so-called multinational forces in Sinai. Our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev writes in this connection:

As is known, a majority of Arab countries justly maintain that peace in the Middle East depends on a general settlement of the conflict with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They reject the Camp David agreements concluded behind their back, for they contradict the vital interests of the Arab countries and the interests of a settlement of the situation in this explosive region of the world and serve the expansionist aims of U.S. imperialism.

The decision to send an Italian military contingent to Sinai is dictated by the spirit of Camp David and designed to camouflage the U.S. military presence in this peninsula. Thus, aligning itself with Washington, Italy has given support to its dangerous policy in the Middle East, launching an open challenge to the Arab world. The Italian democratic forces have therefore expressed their categorical opposition to the government initiative. Thus, L'UNITA defines this step as a grievous undertaking, especially on the political plane, as a forerunner of a (?further) deterioration of relations between Italy and the Arab countries. The Italian Foreign Ministry, writes LA REPUBLICA, recognizes that the dispatch of Italian troops to one of the most troublesome spots on earth is fraught with great risks.

Italy is linked with the Arab countries by close economic relations which are of considerable importance to it. On many occasions, Rome has expressed interest in the preservation of normal relations with its Arab partners. The decision which has been adopted can deal a blow to these Italian interests. In the international field, Italy has frequently formulated its aspiration to extend active support to the restoration of peace in the Middle East. Now, however, by siding with the positions of the United States and Israel, the Italian ruling circles favor in fact a further deterioration in the already very tense situation in this region.

It is also impossible to ignore another facet of the initiative undertaken by Washington and its allies. As is known, the NATO Charter says that the NATO geographical sphere of action is rigorously circumscribed. However, Washington persistently seeks to extend it to many parts of the world. This expanionist idea is now being implemented under the auspices of the European Economic Community and, as stated by Italian political circles, the Italian military units will for the first time be sent beyond the limits of the geographical zone of the Atlantic alliance. After the construction of the Comiso base for Euromissiles, the dispatch of troops to Sinai can only be interpreted as a second big capitulation on the part of Italy in recent months under the pressure of the transatlantic ally, Anatoliy Yuriyev concludes.

TRUD EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR TURKISH TU LEADERS

PM031013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 3

[A. Kerimov article: "Turkey: Alarming Events"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming in from Turkey: The lives of leaders and activists of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions (DISK) are in danger. The trial of a large group of trade union activists from this confederation, against whom several charges have been preferred simultaneously, is under way in an Istanbul military court.

As is well known, since the military came to power on 12 September 1980 the leaders of the trade union center and the majority of the trade unions belonging to it have been arrested, and DISK activity has been banned right through the end of the trial.

All those arrested are accused of "inciting strikes and illegal demonstrations and rallies," of "attempting to alter the country's constitution by violent means" and of "activity aimed at establishing the rule of one class over another." The military prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for 52 DISK leaders and activists including General Chairman A. Basturk and general secretary F. Isilkar. Not long ago A. Basturk, F. Isiklar and five other members of the DISK Executive Committee were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in a case brought on the pretext that they were involving the country in anarchy. In fact, they were tried for organizing in March 1978 a 2-hour strike and protest demonstration by Turkish workers against rightwing terror and the fascist danger in the country. A number of leaders and activists of the metal workers and textile workers trade unions, which belong to the confederation, have also been sentenced to various prison terms. A threat also hangs over the entire trade union center.

Speaking at the trial, A. Basturk denied the charges, stating that the trade union organization was acting in accordance with the country's constitution and defending the working people's elementary rights against the employers' encroachments. He stated that "the innitiation of this trial is aimed not only at banning the confederation and taking reprisals against its leadership but at eliminating the class-based democratic trade union movement."

Since its foundation in 1967, the DISK confederation has achieved, under conditions of constantly rising prices, inflation and unemployment and through hard struggle, increases in workers' wages and improvements in their working, daily living and social security conditions. To this end DISK and its component sector trade unions, taking advantage of the constitutional rights granted to them, criticized the policy of the employers and ruling circles and demanded the steering of a course to strengthen the crisis-stricken Turkish economy. The trade union center's principled policy on very important issues concerning the working people's immediate interests earned it growing prestige among the broad masses and helped to increase its numerical strength.

But the more the progressive trade unions' influence grew, the more persistently the ruling circles applied the tactic of pressure, threats and all sorts of coercion to them. The reactionary circles unleashed campaigns designed to discredit the trade unions of progressive and democratic orientation in the masses' eyes, to prevent the trade union movement and the democratic forces from uniting, to divert the trade unions from the struggle for the working people's interests, and to keep them constantly in tension and fear. A graphic testimony to this is the adventurist activity of criminal, fascist-type groupings in Turkey which reaction has tried to use to prevent the working people from making democratic gains.

As a result of the actions of extremists from profascist organizations seeking to maximize the tense atmosphere by means of political terror, the political situation in the country became increasingly tense. Over the 2 years preceding the military's accession to power, over 5,000 people were killed and over 14,000 wounded as a result of terrorism. Neofascists committed armed robberies, burned down state and public institutions and brutally killed people inconvenient to them. Thus, on direct orders from Turkes, the "fuehrer" of the neo-Nazi Nationalist Movement Party, K. Turkler, an eminent Turkish progressive, general chairman of the metal workers' trade union, former general chairman of DISK and member of the WPC, was brutally murdered in July 1980. Many other trade union activists have been the victims of political terror. It has been established that the leaders of the Nationalist Movement Party and commandos from its youth organizations planned a fascist putsch.

Like other progressive organizations, DISK has frequently noted that conditions must be created in the country to make neofascist outrages impossible and has demanded the banning of the Nationalist Movement Party and the disarming of its shock force -- the paramilitary youth organization of cutthroats called the "gray wolves."

These and other instances refute most convincingly the attempts of certain reactionary circles to put the responsibility for the violence and terror on the democratic progressive forces. It should be noted that operating alongside the right extremists there were extremists from the far-left, Maoist, so-called Turkish Worker-Peasant Party and other leftist organizations. As for DISK, as a mass nonpolitical organization it never set itself the goal of achieving power and "establishing the rule of one social class over another." The reprisals being prepared against the DISK leadership and the confederation itself suggest an attempt to give the employers an even freer hand for an unimpeded offensive against Turkish working class rights, by depriving it of an organization capable of defending the working people's interests consistently and effectively.

This cannot fail to alarm the international democratic and trade union public. WFTU and a number of national trade union centers have already issued frequent protests demanding the release of Turkey's trade unionists from prison and the observance of trade union rights and freedoms in the country.

As the WFTU 18 July 1981 statement stresses, only resolute action by the working people of all countries can divert the threat looming over the DISK leadership and aktiv and over the trade union center itself.

LATE REPORT: TASS REPORTS SUBMARINE 'INCIDENT'

LD041438 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 4 Nov 81

["About an Incident With Soviet Submarine" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- On the night of October 27 to 28 a Soviet diesel submarine No 137 which was on an ordinary training cruise in the Baltic Sea, in poor visibility, strayed off the course owing to the malfunction of navigation instruments and because of the errors which originated in connection with that in determining location, and ran aground near the south eastern extremity of Sweden.

At present the submarine has been refloated by Swedish rescue vessels and stays at anchor in a safe place. Talks are under way with the Swedish authorities on taking the submarine out to beyond the territorial waters of Sweden.

WESTERN MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN MIDEAST EXAMINED

'Bright Star' Provocation

LD032014 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 3 Nov 81

[By TASS analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow 3 Nov, TASS -- Military exercises code named "Bright Star" are to start next week on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman in accordance with the plans of the U.S. administration. Nearly 4,000 American men and officers and national army units of the above-said countries are to participate in the month-long exercise.

As follows from the Pentagon's reports, taking part in these clearly provocative exercises will be U.S. ground forces, Navy and Air Force. Airborne and seaborne troops will be landed. It is also planned to send U.S. B52 strategic bombers from the territory of the United States for the training bombing of targets in Egypt. The aim of the exercises is multiple. By demonstrating its military muscle in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area the Washington administration hopes to intimidate the Arab peoples and suppress their will to struggle for political and economic independence, make them put up with the U.S. claims to that region as a sphere of American "vital interests," make the U.S. military presence in the region a permanent factor.

It is an old dream of American strategists to partion the Arab world into countries hostile one to another. By means of military alliances with some Arab countries, their supply with modern weapons the Washington leaders wish to place some Arab regimes above others.

Simultaneously the Pentagon chiefs set to the Bright Star exercises the task of practising the use of the interventionist Rapid Development Force for the occupation of strategic centers in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf Area, delivering strikes from Middle East bases against countries neighbouring on the region.

Thus, these exercises pursue Washington's far-reaching aims designed not only to ensure U.S. domination over the region, but also turn it into a base for armed attacks against other areas of the world. It was only yesterday that a spokesman for the Pentagon admitted that the USA is viewing the opportunity of "covering" the whole Middle East with an American air defence system, apparently of the type of the existing Norad system which covers a half of the Northern Hemisphere.

The policy and practices of the administration are evidence that it is continuing placing stake on military strength, which is one of the basic components of the notorious Camp David process. The codename of the exercise Bright Star has been chosen apparently not by accident. The American strategists wish, as it were, to draw an analogy with the biblical story about the Star of Bethlehem which showed the Magi the path to new-born Jesus but the American star shows the path into an abyss. The military provocation called the Bright Star heralds the grave danger hanging over the Middle East -- the threat of U.S. domination.

Sinai Multinational Force

PM031437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme" from I. Kovalev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "A Prop for the Anti-Arab Alliance"]

[Text] A number of West European states belonging to the North Atlantic bloc have declared their readiness to take part in the creation of the so-called "multinational forces" in the Sinai Peninsula.

This step, which the NATO allies are trying to represent as an attempt to help solve the Near East problem, is in fact nothing but a service to U.S. and Israeli militarist plans in the Near East.

It is known that the "multinational forces," which it would be more correct to call "interventionist" forces, are the brainchild of the United States and were thought up by the participants in the Camp David collusion allegedly as a guarantee of "peace" between Israel and Egypt. But it is no secret that under cover of the multinational military formation in Sinai, the United States intends to secure a military base at a strategically important center in the Near East, a bridgehead for the "Rapid Deployment Forces" and a prop for Washington's "new strategic relations" with the Israeli aggressor.

As for the aims Washington is pursuing in creating such forces, there can be no two opinions here. The question now being asked by political observers is a different one -- that of how to explain the intention of the United States' West European allies to participate in the creation of the "forces" and how to reconcile the so-called "West European" initiative for a Near East settlement with this step, which clearly retards the resolution of the conflict. Thus, in essence, the West's "Near East initiative" ultimately falls within the Camp David course and is just the same old Camp David, albeit in a more complicated packaging.

The Arab countries, first and foremost the oil-extracting states, whose friend the Western World pretends to be, will doubtless correctly understand the intentions of those who verbally advocate a Near East settlement but who in practice hinder it.

Thus Libya has expressed concern over the report of the West European countries' intention of participating in the "multinational forces" in the Sinai. And Syria has informed the candidates for the creation of these "forces" that it will regard any participation in them by European states as detrimental to the Arab countries' cause.

If the West European countries' participation in the "multinational forces" becomes a fait accompli, a new seat of tension will emerge in the Near East, or, to call things by their real names, simply a NATO bridgehead serving plans for subjugating the Near East to U.S. control and a prop for American imperialism's "strategic relations" with the Israeli aggressor.

HUSAYN ON USSR RELATIONS, MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD041158 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov TASS -- "Jordanian-Soviet relations are developing in a favourable direction. They rest on a solid foundation. Jordanian-Soviet cooperation has good prospects," said King Husayn of Jordan in an interview with a correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He stressed that Jordanian-Soviet relations really help achieve an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East. These relations, the king said, "do not depend on any transient considerations and have no strings attached." I am convinced, he said, that Jordanian-Soviet relations will continue to develop favourably.

In view of the attempts made to picture the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat as the beginning of a "tragedy" in the Middle East King Husayn said: "The real tragedy took place in the Middle East long before this happened. It began when Israel succeeded in isolating Eypgt to some extent from the Arab family."

The king of Jordan expressed the opinion that "Camp David is dead." "I am confinced," the king went on, "that a settlement of Egyptian-Israeli problems does not solve Middle-East problems. Such problems remain... I am convinced that there exists only one way to a settlement. Everyone who's really interested in it should talk of a comprehensive settlement, a just settlement. Only such a settlement can be accepted by the present generation. We, Arabs, are fighting for such a settlement. It should provide for withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in their own native land. This land should include also eastern (Arab) Jerusalem.

"In this way the necessary measures for ensuring the security of all countries of the region can and must be taken. A real peace in the Middle East is impossible without implementation of all these conditions."

Washington Visit Viewed

LD041150 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Correspondent Yuriy Levchenko report]

[Text] Washington, 4 Nov, TASS -- The attempts of the United States to bring pressure to bear on Jordan and to win its support for the separate Camp DAvid deal have ended in failure. This is the opinion of an overwhelming majority of observers, commenting on the results of the recent talks between President Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan.

The press notes that Washington hoped to draw Jordan into a reactionary military alliance of pro-American regimes under U.S. auspices which Washington is now knocking together. However, judging from the concluding statements of the leaders of the two countries and press reports, Washington has clearly failed to attain its chief aim -- to wrest Jordan from the united anti-Israel front of Arab states and to draw it into the separate Israel-Egyptian deal.

Jordan's proposals for the United States to reconsider its approach to the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal and take a more realistic position with due regard for the interests of the Arabs were flatly rejected.

The New York TIMES stresses that during the talks King Husayn underlined the necessity of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, a settlement that would satisfy the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples. King Husayn believes that there can be no peace in the Middle East until the rights of the Palestinians, including their right to establish their own state, are satisfied.

ISRAEL, U.S. KEEP CAMP DAVID, REJECT SAUDI PLAN

LD041334 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] London, 4 Nov, TASS -- The Israeli Knesset (parliament) has approved by the majority of votes the Begin government's resolution rejecting Saudi Arabia's Middle East settlement plan, the REUTER news agency reports. At the same time, according to remarks by the premier and other Israeli leaders, Tel Aviv insists on active continuation of the Camp David process which is resolutely rejected by the majority of Arab states. In other words, Israel intends to continue its policy of territorial expansion directed at perpetuating the regime of the occupation of the Arab lands, denying the Palestinian people their legitimate right to national self determination and establishment of an independent state of their own.

New York, 4 Nov, TASS -- The United States is not going to abandon the Camp David accords in favour of the Saudi plan for a Middle East settlement, a diplomatic correspondent of the American ABC Television Network reports. President Reagan's words of approval as regards the Saudi proposals were nothing but another example fo Washington's craftiness and an attempt to push Riyadh closer to Washington.

In the opinion of the U.S. President's advisors, the correspondent points out, the Saudi plan is unrealistic in respect to at least two decisive factors. This is related to the provisions which say that the Israeli troops would withdraw from all Arab territories they have been occupying since 1967 and that Israel should agree to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with its capital in Jerusalem.

The ABC correspondent indicated that U.S. Government circles realise perfectly well that Israel will never agree to fulfil such demands, even if this results in another Middle East war. That is why Israel is quite satisfied with the Camp David accords which do not envisage its withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands.

IRANIAN VISITOR'S POOR IMPRESSION OF UZBEKISTAN

GF031730 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, greetings to you. The Uzbek SSR, which is one of the 15 Soviet republics, each year hosts more than 150,000 foreign visitors. Among these visitors are elderly people, young people, well-known figures and ordinary people of different countries. They usually acquaint themselves with the way of life of this ancient country by looking at things with attentiveness and scientific observation. And they usually leave Uzbekistan with pleasant memories.

There are other guests from neighboring countries who also visit this Soviet republic. The former Finnish prime minister, while describing his recent visit to Uzbekistan, has written that the beauties of Uzbek cities, the remains of past civilizations -- which have been carefully kept -- and the modern buildings greatly impressed him. He was especially impressed with the industrial and agricultural progress of the Uzbek SSR and said that he shared the happiness of the Uzbek farmers who have had a very good cotton harvest. My memories of Uzbekistan are unforgettable, he wrote.

Unfortunately there are some visitors who look upon our lifestyle in a different way and the views of these visitors are not [words indistinct]. While witnessing the progress achieved in Uzbekistan and in our country as a whole, these visitors not only are unhappy, but also become furious. One such visitor was Mr Jalaleddin Farsi.

He recently described his visit to Uzbekistan, which took place this spring, on Tehran radio. Soon after returning to Iran from his visit to the Soviet Union, he took part in a Tehran television program in which he made malicious accusations about the Soviet way of life and our country's policy. Hence, we have broadcast many items in this connection. Although 7 months have passed since Mr Farsi's visit, he still looks upon our country with pessimism.

He began his [word indistinct] from Tashkent, a city that had a severe earthquake 15 years ago and is famous as a legendary town. The capital city of Uzbekistan lost one-third of its houses, and tens of its hospitals and schools were destroyed. All the Soviet republics helped their Uzbek brothers reconstruct Tashkent. In the past 10 years, 10 million square meters of housing have been built in this city.

Tashkent is more beautiful now than it was before the tragic incident. The reconstruction of this city is proof of the miraculous power of the friendship of the 100 nations of the brother socialist countries. Even our enemies in the West have to admit that they cannot remember a city that was so thoroughly destroyed and that was reconstructed with such speed. We should add that the peaceful progress, and especially the construction of houses, is characteristic of our country.

In the past 5 years only 3 million Uzbeks have received new apartments and have improved housing conditions. Mr Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi, Iran's housing and urban development minister and a specialist in urbanism who recently visited Uzbekistan, pointed out the importance of using the Soviet Union's experience in housing, especially its experience in reconstructing Tashkent, for Iran's housing projects.

However, our progress did not make Mr Farsi happy, and he is trying to ignore these achievements. Following his visit to Tashkent, he said that there are still old houses in the city, that there is a waiting list for new apartments and that the Soviet people have to wait their turn to receive new apartments. Yes, he is right, but is this important? Does this lessen the significance of the great achievements and progress of the Uzbek nation that Mr Farsi does not want to recognize?

Mr Farsi also ignored the agricultural achievements that I mentioned earlier, while only last year more than 6 million tons of cotton were produced. This was achieved because the farmers rely on the great national industry. Approximately 1,500 Uzbek industrial units are busy producing assorted machineries to help with the cotton harvest, digging canals, power production and other projects, but Mr Farsi ignores all of these facts. Following his visit to a government experimental farm, he said that this farm was just a model. He does not want to know that all Uzbeks, even those living in remote villages, have electricity and free medical care.

Mr Farsi has kept silent about the reality that the Uzbek nation, in conjunction with the creation of a strong economic and social structure and the elevation of social standards, has promoted its national culture and has provided a rich cultural atmosphere. Before the Great October Revolution only 2 out of every 100 Uzbeks were literate. Now all Uzbeks, as well as the rest of our citizens, are literate.

Uzbekistan has a larger number of students compared with England, France and other industrialist countries. At present more than 3,000 students from 75 foreign countries are studying in Uzbek universities. The Uzbek nation, having faith in its internationalist beliefs, shares its knowledge with other nations.

(Xavier Michel), the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who recently visited Uzbekistan, said in a speech delivered to a gathering of workers in Tashkent: It should be said that while some people desire happiness in another world, the toilers of Tashkent have built the palace of happiness here in this world. I can see the signs of this happiness in the faces of your children, your pretty women and your courageous men, who proudly and with honor walk on this earth.

Even though Mr Farsi visited our country he could not see this happy and courageous nation.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SITUATION, EVENTS IN IRAN

Executions, Arrests

PM031227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 29 Oct, TASS -- Executions and the arrest of opponents of the regime continue in Iran. There have been 30 executions in the country in the last 2 days, Tehran radio reports. According to a report in the newspaper ETTELA'AT, 15 members of commercial circles accused of maintaining links with antigovernment organizations engaged in armed struggle against the present regime have been arrested in the Iranian capital.

Six opponents of the regime have been arrested in Mashhad and four more in Semnan. A cache of weapons has been seized by security organs in the city of Arak.

There has reportedly been an armed attack on the home of Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs. The attack was beaten off by security guards.

The radio reports continuing armed clashes in Iranian Kordestan, with people wounded and killed on both sides. Twelve leaders of antigovernment organizations have been arrested in west Azaryabyan Province.

Fighting With Iraq

PM031219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Beirut, 30 Oct, TASS -- Iraqi bombers have again struck the city of Abadan in southern Iran, an Iraqi military command communique says.

Military operations between the two countries have been activated on many sectors of the front. According to Tehran radio reports at least 60 Iraqi servicemen have been killed in fighting near the cities of Susangerd, Dezful and 'Eyn-Khosh. The Iraqi side reports 90 Iranian soldiers killed in the last 48 hours.

ACTIVITIES OF 'CONTACT GROUP' ON NAMIBIA VIEWED

PM041201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Nikonov report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme" from Yu. Gatselyuk, A. Sychev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Behind a Smokescreen of Publicity"]

[Text] Luanda -- A delegation from five western states -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, which make up the so-called "contact group" on settling the Namibian problem, is making a tour of African countries. Talks between the representatives of the "five" and the authorities in Nigeria and Angola, and also SWAPO leaders, have shown that the travelers' man aim is to publicize the "contact group's" latest proposals concerning the granting of independence to Namibia.

As is known, all its previous "initiatives" have ended in a complete fiasco since they have not resolved the Namibian question, but have only piled up more and more new problems around it. Africa's peoples have long since realized that the West's continual "modernization and revisions" of the UN plan on the proclamation of Namibia's independence on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 are aimed at protecting South Africa's positions in Namibia -- Pretoria lost its mandate to govern that country in 1966. The endless playing at talks initiated by the "five" is giving the South African occupiers time to entrench themselves more deeply in the occupied Namibian lands and the opportunity to strike blows against the SWAPO patriots' forces. As is clear, the NATO countries have not yet given up their old tactics. Once again, one can see behind their proposals the intention of giving equal rights to the Namibian patriots' combat vanguard, SWAPO -- which is recognized by the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement as the sole legitimate, true representative of the Namibian people -- and to the dozen puppet groupings of the racists in Windhoek and the white minority.

For the African peoples, as the JOURNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper notes, the "five's" proposal on a U.S. military presence in Namibia for a transitional period, which is insisted on by Washington, is also unacceptable.

The decision by the representatives of the "contact group" after its trip to South Africa to visit Windhoek, where they plan to hold talks with the racist administration and the leaders of the puppet parties, has given rise to legitimate protests from Namibian patriots. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma stated at a meeting with the delegation of the "five" in Luanda that such a visit to Windhoek would amount to a recognition of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racists and of the various organizations and institutions created by them.

It is highly symbolic that the "contact group's" talks in Luanda took place, in effect, to the accompaniment of continuing attacks by South African troops in the Angolan border province of Cunene where they have again occupied a number of Angolan settlements.

"Freedom for Namibia!" "Down With the South African racisits' deal with international imperialism!" "Reagan, Get Out of Africa!" -- Luanda's working people greeted the "contact group" delegation with these slogans. "No Amendments to Resolution 435!" Namibia Will Be Free!" "Hands Off Angola!" -- large numbers of demonstrators chanted, taking to the streets of Angola's capital on the day the representatives of the "five" left the Angolan capital.

Working Angola has resolutely condemned the NATO countries' latest maneuvers over Namibia and demonstrated its solidarity with its people's struggle against racism and neocolonialism.

CIA INFILTRATES ZAMBIA UNIVERSITY, SOWS DISCORD

LD032124 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Vladimir Borisov comments on new facts about subversion by the American Central Intelligence Agency in Zambia.

In his speech last week, the head of the student's union of Zambia University said that CIA agents have flooded the university. Several years ago the American intelligence service worked out a special plan of sending its agents to the chief educational institution of Zambia with the help of American instructors. These educated mercenaries openly come against the philosophy of humanism and give lower marks to differently minded students. [sentence as heard] This is only one of the aspects of CIA activities in Zambia.

The CIA is also trying to sow enmity between the United National Independence Party and trade unions, organize illegal strikers and destabilize the economy.

Recently, the security forces of Zambia uncovered a conspiracy organized by CIA agents. The plotters intended to assassinate the prime minister and give power to persons nominated by Washington.

The CIA stepped up its activities against Zambia after the Reagan administration proclaimed the policy of supporting South Africa. The foundation of such an alliance is apparent -- the struggle against national liberation movements in Africa, against the antihegemonist forces on the continent.

BREZHNEV CABLES GUINEA-BISSAU COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

PM031551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in which he heartly congratulated J.B. Vieira, the Revolutionary Council and the friendly people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the independence day national holiday. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people, L.I. Brezhnev sincerely wished the Guinean people and their leaders further successes in implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and strengthening national independence and in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the African Continent's total liberation from the remnants of neocolonialism and racism.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which have stood the test of time, will steadily develop for the good of the peoples. Both countries and in the interests of peace and international security.

In a reply telegram, J.B. Vieira expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the Guinea-Bissau people, the Revolutionary Council and himself for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 16 OCT

PM031159 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on the Ninth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum]

[Excertps] On 16 October 1981 the Ninth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow. It discussed the following questions:

1. The convocation of the next, the 19th Komsomol Congress.

2. The further enhancement of the degree of activeness, discipline and organization of Komsomol members and the improvement of work within the Komsomol in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands.

3. The tasks of Komsomol organizations arising from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Boosting Mass Involvement in Physical Culture and Sport."

4. A briefing on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum took the decision to convene the next, the 19th Komsomol Congress on 18 May 1982 and approved the norms for representation at the congress and the procedure for electing delegates.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "On Further Enhancing the Degree of Activeness, Discipline and Organization of Komsomol Members and Improving Work Within the Komsomol in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands."

D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Tasks of Komsomol Organizations Arising From the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Further Boosting Mass Involvement in Physical Culture and Sport.'"

The plenum adopted a resolution which laid down specific measures aimed at enhancing the role of Komsomol organizations in the development of physical culture, fitness and mass sports work among young people.

The plenum took note of the information on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum, provided by Komsomol Central Committee Secretary L.I. Shvetsova.

The plenum released Komsomol Central Committee Bureau member V.G. Volchikhin from his post in connection with his transfer to party work.

The plenum promoted V.I. Matviyenko, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Komsomol Obkom, from candidate member to full member of the Komsomol Central Committee and elected him to membership of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau. V.O. Solovyev, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Komsomol Organs Department was elected to membership of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

Honorary badges of the Komsomol were presented to a group of Komsomol workers.

Taking part in the work of the ninth plenum were: N.F. Rubtsov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section; B.N. Rogatin, deputy chief of the sector of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov; A.I. Odintsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and V.G. Smirnov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport.

POZNER COMMENTS ON CANONIZATION OF NICHOLAS II

LD031504 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Vladimir Pozner Commentary]

[Text] On 1 November, 1981, Russia's last czar, Nicholas II, and his family, as well as some 30,000 less notorious personalities were canonized by a splinter branch of the Russian Orthodox Church, not recognized by either the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union or the branch founded in America by missionaries 200 years ago. Sainthood was awarded to Czar Nicholas and all the others for -- and I quote -- willingly dying for the state.

Being an unbeliever, I do not feel qualified to comment on the religious aspects of this happening. However, since one could make a good argument for this canonization being at least as political as religious -- if not more so -- I think some kind of comment is forthcoming. Now, I don't believe anyone is going to argue with the statement that Russian czardom in general was one of the most oppressive, most reactionary, most autocratic in history. And if one looks into Russian history one finds it dotted by the flames of uprising against the czarist rulers, sporadic uprisings of local importance, which virtually occurred all the time, and national revolts such as those headed by the Don Cossak Yemelyan Pugachev in the 18th century.

The czar's person in all cases was never of fundamental importance. Good, bad or indifferent as a human being, the czar was first and foremost the supreme representative of a certain political system and as such bore the prime responsibility for it. That reasoning pertains to all czars, including the last one, Nicholas II. On 9th January 1905 over 140,000 workers of St Petersburg, capital of the Russian empire, marched in a peaceful demonstration towards the Winter Palace, the home of the czar and his family. They carried ikons, portraits of the czar, and they took their wives and children. They believed that good Czar Nicholas would hear them out, listen to their pleas for a better life, would meet them with kindness and understanding. He met them with rifle fire, with Cossack sabres and whips. Thousands were killed and maimed in what has come to be called Bloody Sunday. That crime, the murder of thousands of innocent men, women and children, was the czar's direct responsibility. For a crime of that magnitude alone any person would be hanged 100 times over. But Nicholas II had much more to his credit than Bloody Sunday.

What about the countless progress against the Jews of Russia? Or the genocide committed against the national minorities of the far north, of Siberia? What about the mass shooting of striking workers on the Lena River in 1912? The list is endless. When a people revolts, it means that they have been pushed beyond the last limits of endurance and they direct their fury against those who most deserve it. Charles I of England was beheaded for that reason, so were Louis XVI of France and his wife, Queen Marie Antoinette. Martyrs? On the contrary, oppressors, tyrants, who cared less about spilling the blood of their people than of spilling a glass of good wine, and Nicholas II ranked right up there with them. And to canonize him and others who served his cause makes about as much sense as the canonization fo every tyrant and his cohorts who was overthrown and destroyed by the people.

But in one area it does make sense. In the present red-baiting anti-Soviet atmosphere of America it makes political sense to place the thorny crown of holy martyrdom on the head of a royal villain and his followers in yet another attempt to keep the dunce cap of ignorance on American public opinion.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD031906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin presented orders of the USSR to a large group of recipients.

The order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal were presented to Academician Ovchinnnikov, hero of Socialist Labor. The Order of Lenin went to Army Generals Altunin and Lyashchenko; Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; Butusov, RSFSR minister of housing and municipal services; and Lhavinson, editor-in-chief of the journal MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA.

The Orders of the October Revolution, Red Banner, Labor Red Banner, Friendship of Peoples, Red Star and Badge of Honor were also presented.

Certificates conferring the title of USSR People's Artist went to composers (?Kozlayev) and Eshpay, and to (?Penip), an artiste at Moscow's Mayakovskiy Academy theatre. A certificate conferring the title USSR People's Artist was presented to (Zverkov).

Those decorated expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and to Comrade Brezhnev personally for the great appreciation of their work.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

PM031525 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 October publishes on page one a 1,200-word UZTAG report on a 12 October "republic conference" of leaders of contractor and customer ministries and departments, deputy chairmen of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkom chairmen in charge of obkom sections handling capital construction questions. The conference, held at the Uzbek CP Central Committee, discussed "urgent measures for fulfilling the state plan and socialist pledges for the first year of the 5-year plan for capital construction in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions." The report notes that "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference."

ALIYEV, NESYATS AT SHEMAKHINSKIY RAYON MEETING

LD031720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Summary] The Azerbaijan farmers have been celebrating the fulfillment of their pledges and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congratulations. "One of these ceremonies, held in the Shemakha Rayon, was attended by Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and Mesyats, the USSR minister of agriculture."

KIRGIZ PLENUM DEBATES PRIMARY PARTY BODIES' ROLE

PM031107 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed "information report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum was held on 15 October 1981.

Gorkom and raykom first secretaries not belonging to the Central Committee; chiefs of obkom, gorkom and raykom organizational and general sections; chiefs of obkom, gorkom and raykom organizational and general sections; secretaries of large party organizations; Kirgiz CP Central Committee apparat personnel and representatives of the press, radio and television were invited to the plenum.

The plenum discussed the question "of further enhancing the militancy of primary party organizations and stepping up their influence on the solution of the tasks of economic and cultural building set by the 26th CPSU Congress."

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

The following spoke in the debate on the question under discussion: A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Obkom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; S.Zh. Omuraliyeva, party group organizer and senior shepherd at the Lenin Kolkhoz, Tyanshanskiy Rayon; Z.N. Nurmatova, first secretary of Dzhalalabad Gorkom; B. Dzhaparov, first secretary of Tonskiy Raykom; T.P. Betlugina, secretary of the Frunze knitwear production association party committee; T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee; A.P. Khrestenkov, first secretary of Kara-Suyskiy Raykom; T. Chotoyeva, secretary of the party committee of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Suzakskiy Rayon; K. Kokoyev, first secretary of Panfilovskiy Raykom; K. Makeyev, secretary of the Kochkorka state stud farm party committee; and K. Nartayev, secretary of the party committee of the Pobeda Kolkhoz, Leninopolskiy Rayon.

T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgizia, the resolution notes, are struggling selflessly to implement the imposing 26th CPSU Congress plans. The organizational and political work of the primary party organizations which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, have a paramount role in resolving the great and diverse tasks of communist building, promotes the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. In fulfilling the 26th party congress directives and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations, the republic's party organiations have stepped up their influence on improving production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving working people's communist education.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally that the party organizations, communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgizia would welcome the 64th anniversary of Great October with great labor successes and would augment their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the historic 26th party congress decisions and the targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Taking part in the plenum's work was CPSU Central Committee executive S.Z. Shpilevoy.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee concluded.

TURKMEN PAPER CARRIES FURTHER ATTACKS ON EMIGRE

PM031513 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 16 October publishes on page 3 a 2,300-word Yu. Bayramov and D. Kelov report entitled "Anger and Contempt" on a public meeting held in the city of Kizyl-Arvat in Turkmenia's Krasnovodskaya Oblast to discuss the article "Traitor" published in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA on 30 September. ~~That~~ article condemned the wartime activities and subsequent work in the West for Radio Liberty of the Turkmen emigre Murad Tachmuradov, alias Murat Tachmurat. The report states that the speakers at the meeting, who included Murad Tachmuradov's two brothers and other people who knew him, publicly reviled and cursed the "traitor" but asserted that the subversive, slanderous activities of such people will never deceive the Soviet people. The report on the meeting is followed by the 900-word text of an "appeal by the participants in the public meeting of Kizyl-Arvatskiy Rayon to the republic's working people" calling on them to "enhance political vigilance and expose and resolutely rebuff rabble like Tachmuradov." The newspaper also publishes on the same page a 650-word statement by the meeting participants entitled "Shame on the Traitor," in which they curse Murad Tachmuradov and other "traitors working in concert with him, such as the Berdymuradov brothers, who are also employed by Radio Liberty."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3 NOV

LD040252 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Chimkenstkaya Oblast cottongrowers have delivered 300,000 tons of raw cotton to procurement points. (0230 GMT)

Autumn irrigation has begun in Kirgizia; 300 million cubic meters of water has been collected in reservoirs and another billion will be collected by next spring. New reservoirs are being built. One in southern Kirgizia has a capacity of 400 billion cubic meters. (0230 GMT)

Kazakhstan has overfulfilled its autumn plowing plan, preparing almost 125,000 hectares more than the planned 18.58 million hectares of land. (0700 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers have completed preparations for spring sowing; 4.5 million hectares have been prepared. (1300 GMT)

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO TASHKENTSKAYA OBLAST

PM021159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev message: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] To Comrade M.M. Musakhanof of the Uzbek CP's Tashkentskiy Obkom

Comrade T.A. Alimov of the oblispolkom

The CPSU Central Committee has greeted with great satisfaction the report that Tashkentskaya Oblast agricultural workers have scored a remarkable success in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for sales to the state of raw cotton, grain, kenaf, vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit, grapes and silk cocoons. The oblast's cotton growers, having widely introduced comprehensive mechanization, cultivate high cotton harvests year after year and make skillful use of harvesting equipment -- which ensures timely harvesting and the good quality of raw cotton. It is gratifying to note that in addition to cotton growing other sectors of agricultural production are developing successfully in the oblast.

I am sure that agricultural workers will not stop at what has been achieved and, by utilizing the great reserves of irrigated farming, will continue increasing production of arable and livestock products at a rapid pace.

I cordially congratulate the oblast's working people on the splendid victory and wish them new successes in realizing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO TURGAYSKAYA OBLAST

PM021631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Brezhnev message: "Congratulations on Your Labor Victory!"]

[Text] To Comrade Ye.N. Auyelbekov, of the Turgayskiy Kazakh CP Obkom, and Comrade Ye.Ye. Zaritskiy, of the oblispolkom.

The CPSU Central Committee greeted with great satisfaction the news of the Turgayskaya Oblast grain growers' successful fulfillment of this year's stepped-up socialist pledges on grain sales to the state.

The oblast farms have sent more than 100 million poods of quality virgin-land grain to the state. This is a major contribution to the country's grain resources and to the solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress on further agricultural development.

I warmly and heartily congratulate the sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz members, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, the personnel of agricultural and procurement organs and transport organizations, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs on their great victory. Through their selfless labor they have achieved high results in the battle for grain.

I am convinced that the oblast's agricultural workers, relying on the state's great assistance, scientific achievements and the virgin-land farmers' experience, will do everything necessary to further increase gross harvests of grain and other farming produce, and accelerate stockraising development and will ensure an all-round improvement in agricultural production efficiency.

I wholeheartedly wish the oblast working people prompt completion of field work, the laying of a strong foundation for the next harvest, good preparations for a well-organized wintering of livestock and successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in all national economic sectors.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ALIYEV READS BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO WORKERS

LD311624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] At a ceremonial meeting in Baku today, greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Azerbaijan's agricultural workers who have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges were proclaimed. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, read the message. Participants in the meeting promised to reply with deeds to the high assessment given to their work and to safeguard a new rise in the republic's economy.

On the fields of Azerbaijan, the cotton and grape harvest is nearing completion, as is the sowing of winter grain crops.

Mesyats, USSR Minister of Agriculture, who is in Baku, presented a scroll of honor from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for successes achieved by stockbreeders in the republic.

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- To date, a total of 5,220,709 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's storage centers. This constitutes 89.38 percent of the republic's cotton production seasonal plan. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 1 Nov 81 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- Yesterday 15,296 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers. To date, a total of (?887,431) tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers, which is 73.58 percent of the republic's annual cotton plan. Maryyskaya Oblast has collected 308,284 tons of cotton, which constitutes 75.37 percent of its yearly plan. Combines are being used in cotton harvesting. To date, 407,124 tons of cotton have been collected by cotton harvesting machines, which is 50.89 percent of the annual plan. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast has fulfilled 74.9 percent of its seasonal plan. It has collected 100,371 tons of cotton. Chardzhouskaya Oblast has collected 220,136 tons of cotton, which is 73.38 percent of its annual cotton plan. Tashauzskaya Oblast has collected 258,640 tons of cotton. This is 71.25 percent of its seasonal plan. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered. To date, a total of 203,352 tons of fine-fiber cotton have been collected in the republic. This is 81.34 percent of the republic's annual fine-fiber cotton plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 2 Nov 81 GF]

VENERA-14 SPACE PROBE TO VENUS LAUNCHED 4 NOV

LD040832 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an automatic space probe Venera-14.

Its design and purpose are similar to those of the Venera-13 station which was launched on October 30, 1981. The parameters of Venera-14's flight are close to the estimated ones.

The flight of two space probes will allow to get fuller information about the Venus and the physical processes taking place in outer space.

The systems and instrumentation aboard the probe are functioning normally.

The Venera-14 space probe, just as Venera-13, will reach the Venus in March 1982.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1317, 1318 ANNOUNCED

Cosmos 1317, 1 Nov

LD020926 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched Sunday an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1317. Its onboard scientific equipment is designed to continue space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution is 12 hours 06 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 40,165 kilometers, the minimum distance is 636 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit is 62.9 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1318, 3 Nov

LD031705 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1318.

The sputnik carries on board scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution of 89.8 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth's surface is 379 kilometres. The minimum distance from the earth's surface is 183 kilometres. Inclination of the orbit is 67.2 degrees.

The equipment on-board the satellite is functioning normally.

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ANTARCTIC

LD030320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Summary] Leningrad, 2 Nov (TASS) -- An Il-18D aircraft left Leningrad today for Molodezhnaya observatory in the Antarctic carrying 40 members of the 27th Soviet Antarctic expedition. Following an Odessa-Cairo-Aden-Maputo route the flight will cover 17,000 km in 3 to 4 days. There have been two experimental flights on the long route, and now a regular air link is being established.

From Molodezhnaya, the Il-18D will make two additional trips to Maputo to bring a total of 150 scientists to the Antarctic. The flights mean polar workers can get to Antarctica 2 months earlier than they do when traveling by ship.

EXERCISES SIMULATE COMBAT IN NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENT

PM031221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent N. Baklanov report under the rubric "Life of the Soviet Armed Forces": "Accurate Salvos"]

[Text] The indicator board lit up and a pulsating signal destroyed the fragile quiet of the night. The soldiers of the "N" twice order-bearing artillery unit reacted instantly to the siren; pulling on their uniforms on the move, they made a dash for their submachineguns, gas masks and special instruments kept in the armory and from there bounded downstairs, boots clattering on the steps, to the combat hardware. Then, with their powerful engines growling and seemingly shaking the sky's starry canopy, powerful truck tractors rolled, one after another, out of the tall open gates, pulling guns behind them.

Vehicles hurried through the streets of the sleeping city to the prescribed area. On arriving at the place the subunits' commanders left the hardware and people in motionless readiness and proceeded on the double to the unit's command post to obtain the combat mission. They all assembled quickly, exceeding the normatives, as evidenced by the hands on the commander's clock shining in the dark. He waited a second and then strode forward and said in a clear, ringing voice:

"I order you to march to the prescribed area of the encounter with the hypothetical enemy and there to take up battle formation."

Getting into the vehicle, Maj Vasiliy Nikolayevich Fortuna, commander of one of the divisions, thought about the man who had just given them the order: "A great guy! He promptly and correctly evaluates the situation and makes decisions that the 'enemy' does not expect. That must be why he has been twice promoted in rank ahead of schedule and elected a deputy of the local soviet. All the same, it is pleasing that my fellow student, with whom I studied in artillery school, has become such a topflight officer in his early thirties."

Fortuna's thoughts were interrupted by the roar of the truck tractors' powerful engines, and the vehicles moved off in convoy.

"Keep your distance and maintain the prescribed speed," the major once again reminded the drivers. He saw the lips of his virtuosos, who are capable of efficiently driving their "trains" -- truck tractor and gun -- under the most complex conditions, move slightly in a heartening smile (everything will be okay, commander, they seemed to say).

The convoy was quickly approaching the area of "combat" operations. The "enemy" did not suspect what a strike of crushing force was being prepared for him: His air reconnaissance could not "locate" the movements by road from above because the artillerymen were using reliable blackout procedures. But nonetheless the "enemy" decided to make sure and deliver preemptive strikes in a number of places.

In the leading vehicle, in which the unit commander was riding, the radio received this report:

"Mass-destruction weapons have been used against you...."

The commander quickly assessed the situation -- distance from the most dangerous "seat," wind direction and speed -- and decided to negotiate the contaminated sector without altering the route.

The order was issued at once to the convoy, and the hardware came to a standstill. Within a matter of seconds the servicemen put on their gas masks, battened down the hatches and closed the louvers. A moment later the column started moving again, gradually gathering speed all the time.

The increased speed at which the "contaminated" sector was negotiated demanded special skill in driving the "trains." Such as was displayed by Jr Sgt V. Denisenko, commander of the battery limber section, and by Pvt T. Azizov. The latter, incidentally, has been in service only 4 months but, thanks to the improved training system in the unit, he has mastered to perfection the difficult art of driving heavy truck tractors. Another eloquent fact attesting to the skill of the drivers and technicians: There has not been a single accident in the unit for many years, and not one vehicle has stopped because of a breakdown or fault on a march.

The "contaminated" sector lay behind them. The vehicles slowed down, the servicemen pulled off their gas masks and carefully inspected their uniforms and equipment once again -- the swift raid was drawing to a close. Ahead lay the deployment area. The reconnaissance groups, whose task included detecting "mined" sectors and selecting firing positions, were operating attentively.

Each subunit, having efficiently executed its maneuver, took up combat formation. The guns, which had been set up in trenches, alertly and menacingly pointed their barrels at the black sky.

The order went out:

"Fire!"

The ground shook, and tree branches and clouds of dust rose into the air -- these were salvos from large-caliber covered firing positions. Observers saw the all-devouring avalanche of fire rain down upon the forward line of the "enemy's" defense many kilometers hence. Motorized riflemen in infantry combat vehicles and powerful, reliably armored red-starred tanks equipped with the latest word in hardware swiftly rushed forward. As they advanced, the "gods of war" -- that is what artillerymen were called on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War -- switched their fire deep into the "enemy's" defenses.

It was impossible to withstand an onslaught of such force by servicemen displaying excellent combat training, efficient cooperation and the ability to operate formidable modern weapons. The "enemy" was routed. The combat task facing the artillerymen was fulfilled excellently.

The convoy was returning to camp when the sun appeared over the horizon. The soldiers were covered in dust and tired, but content: Today they had once again seen for themselves the terrible force of the weapons entrusted to them by the motherland in order to reliably defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor. In the barracks some time later they animatedly discussed the peripeteias of the nighttime "battle" and recalled how excellently the young officer Lt A. Kaminskiy, gun commander Snr Sgt Kh. Petrosyan, battery commander Snr Lt A. Rabiychuk, observer Sgt P. Kurmayev, signal section commander Sgt A. Drozdov, radio-telephonist Pvt V. Yushchuk and many others had acted in a complex situation.

...The soldiers club was particularly lively that evening. Servicemen went there to recall once again the illustrious combat path of the twice order-bearing unit which produced two Heroes of the Soviet Union, liberated Budapest, Prague, Vienna and Warsaw from the fascist yoke and then courageously fought the Japanese militarists in the Far East. Here, looking at the photographs and documents yellowed with time and recalling their recent nighttime "battle," they sensed particularly strongly their loyalty to the heroic traditions of our army and people and realized more clearly than ever that the strong fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale -- such is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces -- enables them to stand guard confidently over the independence of the entire socialist community.